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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

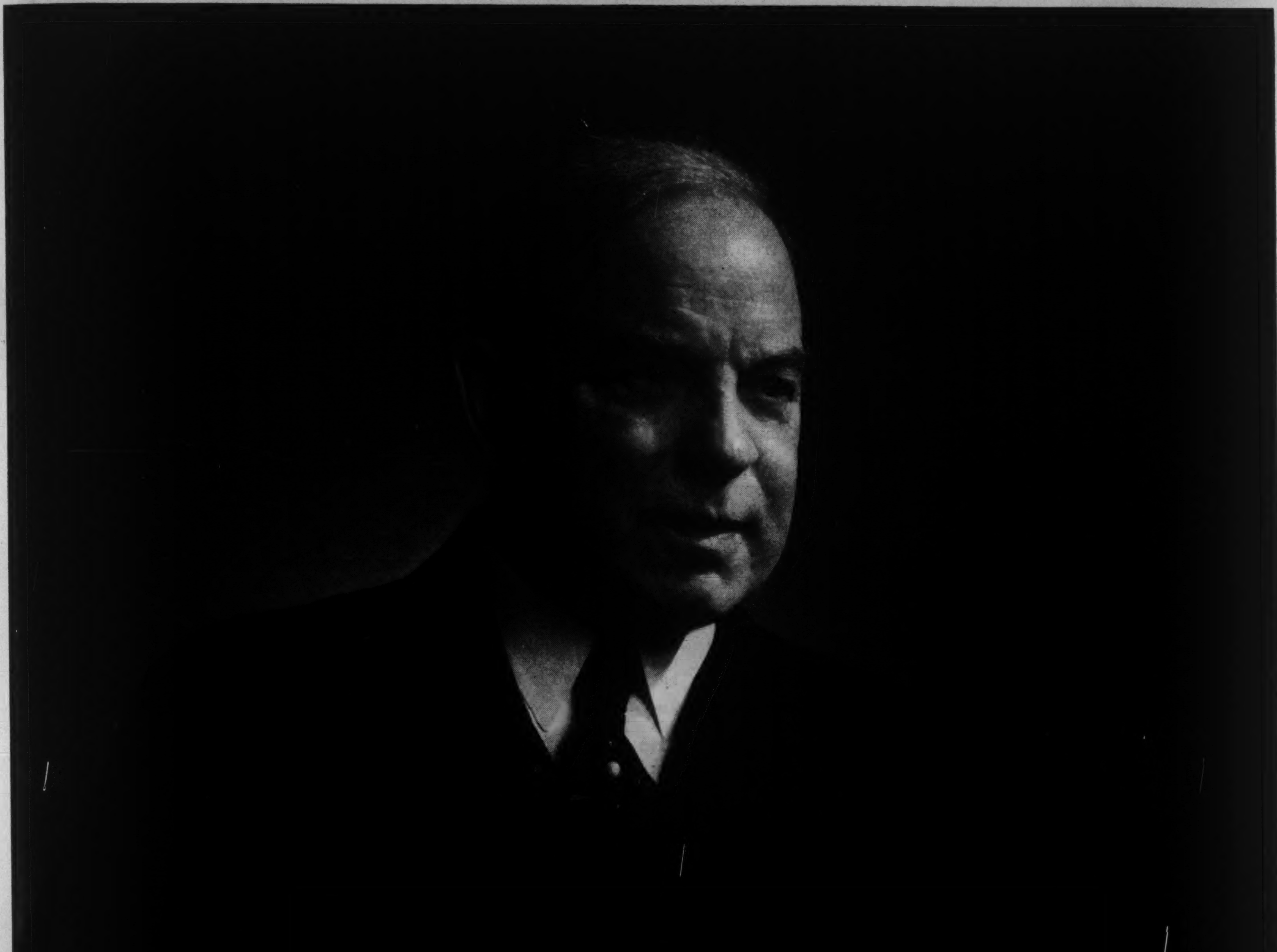


Photo by Karsh

The Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King will celebrate next week the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada. Nearly eighteen of those years have been spent in the Prime Ministership. From this, Karsh's latest photograph, it will be seen that the cares of office have impaired neither his cheer nor his vigor.

THE FRONT PAGE

The Bruce Suspension

HAVING defended Dr. Bruce against the Speaker a week or two ago, we feel obliged this week to defend the Speaker and the majority of the House of Commons against Dr. Bruce and the 22 members who voted that the term "bribe" can properly be applied to a measure introduced by the Government.

The basic rules of debate are perfectly clear, although their application in particular cases is sometimes difficult. One of the clearest is that improper motives shall not be imputed to members of the House. It is an excellent rule, for motives cannot be proved, and the imputation of them simply leads to denial and unprofitable bitterness. The term "bribe" unquestionably implies intention; bribery is not merely a result that happens, it is an action performed with a deliberate corrupt purpose. The rules do not permit a member to say that other members have voted for a certain course with a deliberate corrupt purpose. This does not mean that members never do vote for a certain course with a deliberate corrupt purpose. It means merely that it is not desirable that other members should say they do.

The "Guts" Advertisement

NO NEWSPAPER is under any compulsion to publish any advertisement, even of the Dominion Government. We find it difficult, therefore, to credit the apparent indignation of those newspapers which published, and accepted payment for, the "Have I the Guts?" advertisement of the recruiting campaign, and are now denouncing it as an insult to Canadian manhood. They quite voluntarily made themselves the messenger boys for the conveyance of that insult, and it seems to us that they share in the responsibility for it.

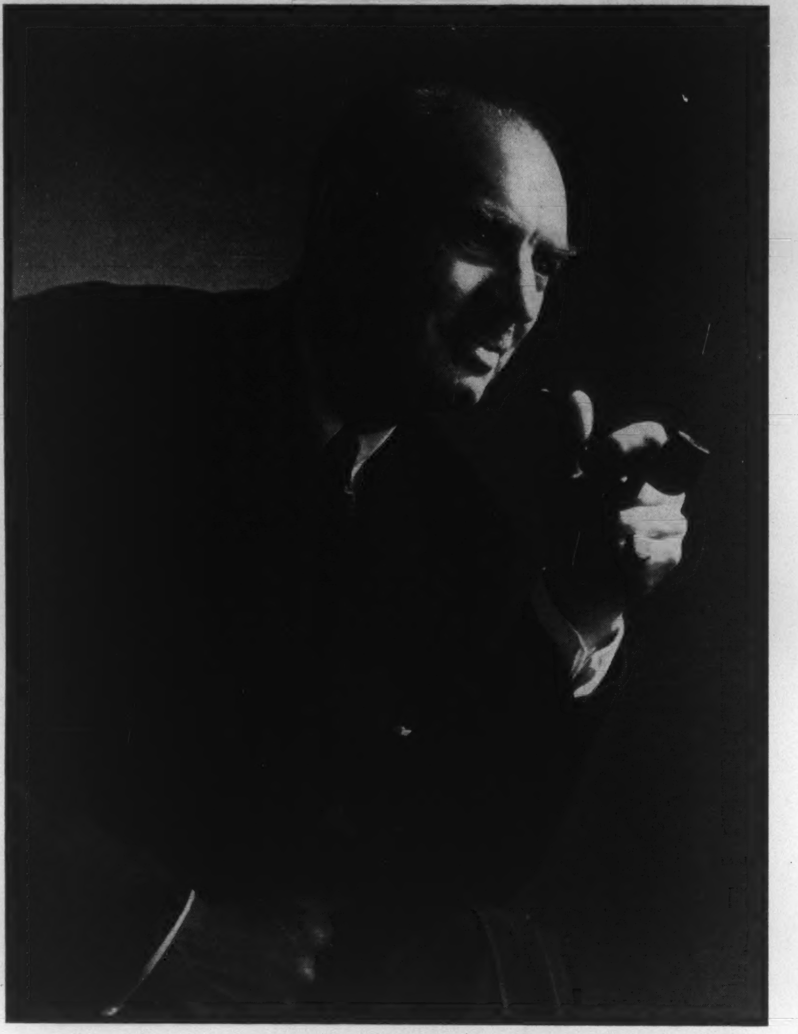
The advertisement was offered to SATURDAY NIGHT, and refused, long before it had appeared in any public print and long before there was any discussion about it, and the reasons for the refusal were communicated to the placing agency. We are therefore free of all responsibility in connection with it; but we do not propose to make it the subject of a campaign against the Government. It was in our opinion a deplorable error of judgment on the part of some of the persons engaged in the effort to stimulate voluntary recruiting—an effort which is admittedly becoming more difficult with the passing of time. The error could have had no ill consequences without the co-operation of the periodicals which published the advertisement.

Scrap Iron to Japan

WE HAVE long held that there was no reasonable ground for criticism of any anti-authoritarian government for continuing to permit the shipment of oil and scrap iron to Japan until very shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Without United States participation such an embargo would have been entirely valueless; and Mr. Sumner Welles in his book "The Time for Decision" fully endorses the view that American public opinion would at no time much before Pearl Harbor have supported a vigorous and effective policy by its government. Mr. Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech in October 1937 met with widespread disapproval, and the truth is that nothing less than Pearl Harbor was required, not to make the Americans suspicious of Japan, but to make them willing to take any effective national action. They were, or the majority were, convinced up to that time that they could keep out of war by behaving "correctly," and they were determined to keep out of war if they possibly could.

We probably shall not until long after the end of this war appreciate fully the extent to which pacifism and isolationism between them

(Continued on Page Three)



ERNEST JOHN BRUNNING *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

He Is The Aspirin for Canadian Fuel Industry's Headaches

By COROLYN COX

IT WOULD take some sort of spiritual pressure gauge to determine the relative severity of the accumulation of "headaches" that the prosecution of the war has piled up in Ottawa. But by common agreement Canada's fuel industry, always a bad one, during war years reached "splitting" intensity. Were it not so, Department of Munitions and Supply would never have spared to deal with it one of the topflight controllers and directors of production on its team, Ernest John Brunning. Since July 1943 he has served as both Coal Controller and Chairman of the Emergency Coal Production Board.

Brunning, to begin with, was endowed by birth with a first-class set of brains. He was then given the best training the Old Country knows how to bestow on an electrical engineer. Born 54 years ago in London, he went to a good and thorough private day school, St. Johns College. His father was an importer of luxury foods from all corners of the globe, did a comfortable wholesale trade that made it possible to give his son the best of education. Ernie knew exactly what he wanted to do, went to Northhampton Institute, London, for electrical engineering, graduated in 1908.

Nothing could have provided a better post-graduate course than his first job as engineer on the staff of that highly efficient transportation system, the London Underground. Those were the days of electrical conversion and expansion both sides of the Atlantic. Brunning began to hear about Canadian water-power projects from his neighbor, George Reid, European manager over in England with Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. By 1910 Brunning had to come out and see whether Canada could be as grand as they painted it, took a post with General Electric in Toronto. The hey-day of the electrical engineer was indeed at high noon. His company had embarked upon an assignment to build power projects for Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, then under the aegis of the Hon. Adam Beck. They were working in the Niagara Peninsula, and sooner or later Brunning found himself in nearly every town in south-western Ontario. He was fortunate in tackling his job with both a good general education and a fine technical knowledge and experience. He was able to do the expanding work that was available.

Brunning went to Canada Cement Co. as an electrical engineer in 1911, had the stimulating job of converting its many plants right across Canada from steam to electricity. Then came the war in 1914 and Canada Cement took on a vast munitions contract in Montreal. They were to make shells, and that involved the whole process from steel making on. Brunning's particular responsibility was to install and operate the first four commercial furnaces in Canada.

By 1917 the Montreal business was slowing down. The United States had come into the war, her munitions program was bursting in size and scope. Brunning's experience was in demand below the border. He went down to Winslow Bros. Company of Chicago, became General Superintendant of their munitions plant turning out 155 millimeter shells for the U.S. Government. The job involved converting an ornamental iron works into a munitions factory employing 5,500 workers turning out 5,000 shells a day, and lasted till they cleaned up their contract in 1919.

Household refrigeration was an obvious comer-oner for the immediate future. Brunning in 1919 joined Isko Co. in Chicago and as chief engineer broke ground in this new field. The company was a bit ahead of its time, and before it had developed service department and sufficient strength to survive, the 1920 depression came and the end seemed in sight. Brunning joined the staff of Cutler-Hammer Company of Milwaukee, went over to be Works Manager of its Igranic Electric Company Plant in Bedford, England.

The immense diversity of Brunning's knowledge of businesses and industries, which has made him invaluable to the Department of Munitions and Supply, was largely gained in the three years he spent in Bedford. The company were manufacturing electrical control apparatus of every sort, and that meant they dealt with and had to understand thoroughly every type of industry, for they all use motor controls, from elevators and locomotives to printing presses and punch machines. Perhaps another man would not have made equal use of these contacts. But Ernie Brunning is an enthusiast, a designer as well as a born administrator, and all sides of the businesses he encountered registered on his mind. He is also an excellent manager of men. He gets the best out of his staff because he expects it and works like a horse himself. He is no back-slapper, and the carry-over from his early English upbringing injects a touch of formality into his office manner. But the men who work with him all call him "Ernie", at least behind his back, with a mixture of respect and affection.

Electric Controls

Brunning returned to Canada in 1923 to settle down with the firm that has currently loaned the inside of his weeks to the Government in Ottawa for the duration, Consumers Glass Co. Ltd., Montreal. He joined them as works manager, again preoccupied with mechanizing an industry which formerly operated by hand methods. There are only two glass manufacturers in Canada. Consumers does about a third of all Canadian business, runs the largest single plant in the country. Brunning rose through general manager and vice-president to become president of Consumers Glass Co. about five years ago, the post he holds today, returning to Montreal regularly to carry on the business over a long week-end!

It was a good workout for Munitions Supply business. Consumers make some 1,700 different types of glass containers. Brunning has guided the development of the business from hand blowing to full mechanization of the entire process, with an intriguing complement of electric control apparatus and a workshop in which much of the equipment has been designed and developed.

In 1940 Department of Munitions and Supply brought Brunning to Ottawa as Associate Director General of Munitions. He became Director General of the Ammunition Branch in September 1941, as the department was mushrooming at a great rate. When H. J. Carmichael was made Co-ordinator of Production and Chairman of the Production Board in 1942 his former territory, guns, was lumped under Brunning along with ammunition.

The Coal Crisis

Summer of 1943 the crisis in Canadian coal reached its high. The coal mining industry of Canada always has been a poor bastard child that went its own way, and suffered a recurrent crop of troubles in labor, transportation (disposition of the fields as unhandy as possible to the trend of industrial settlement), and foreign competition. It has been a trial to every Government, and since none ever grasped it in the firm grip of a general over-all policy, like a nettle, half grasped, it always stung. War demands coupled with loss of foreign imports and shipping scarcity, not to mention seething of the new wave of Canadian labor organizing, made the whole business a proper mess. Above all the industrial problems remained the stark fact that a country running temperatures down to 30 and 40 below zero, come the winters, has a domestic hornet's nest on its hands with a coal shortage.

It was in the midst of this that able James McG. Stewart, the first Coal Controller, had to return to his business in Halifax. M. & S. obviously couldn't send a little man to take his place. Brunning was chosen, and for a time Graham Towers sat with him on the Emergency Production Board. Net result is that the coal crises in Canada is past. Numerous existing—and projected—headaches no longer constitute an emergency mess. Mr. Brunning says today that if Canadian householders and industrialists will just watch for and follow advice from his office, the country ought to come along all right till the end of the war. Government has announced that a Royal Commission will be set up to study the whole industry and advise the Government on a postwar policy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Nation and the Arts: Province and Immigration: Tax Injustice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN EXCELLENT suggestion was made by a correspondent, Jean Ross MacMillan, in SATURDAY NIGHT, with regard to a special Victory Loan at the conclusion of the war, to finance cultural reconstruction projects in Canada.

There is no doubt that Canada's progress toward a greater place as a world nation has been much accelerated during the past five years. Her contribution to the present struggle, in both material and manpower, has proven her capabiliies in these fields. However unless a real development takes place in Canadian culture and spiritual values, these other gains will not be lasting. The tragedy of the war is that many of our most promising and talented young men will have lost their lives, and it is more than ever necessary that all the potential talent that we have left in music, art, drama, and every other cultural activity, be encouraged, and subsidized if necessary, not for the sake of the individual artists, but for the invaluable contribution they can make to the greatness of our country.

A Victory Loan to finance such projects would pay dividends to every individual Canadian in its effect on their way of life, and I am sure that properly presented to the public, it would receive the same support as has been given to the other Loans.

Toronto, Ont. CONSTANCE GROVE.

The Jap Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to your footnote to the letter "Says Shinto Jap Can't Keep Oath of Loyalty to Canada" July 22, I would like to point out that Section 95 of the B.N.A. Act gives "concurrent power" to both the province and the Dominion on immigration matters.

In the case of British Columbia the Dominion used overriding power to annul the B.C. Immigration Act, patterned after the Natal Act, still in force in South Africa and Australia. In spite of the fact that a copy of the Natal Act was forwarded to British Columbia by the Colonial Secretary in 1898, suggesting it, and recommending federal adoption, the B.C. Act was annulled by the Dominion on six different occasions between 1900 and 1908.

I doubt whether you realize that but for a few Canadian "rabble rousers" the first landing of the Japanese would not have been on Kiska or Attu. Japanese attacks on Russia in 1904, taking of Korea, and that of Pearl Harbor were not made on the spur of the moment.

I disagree with your statement that as a policy the Japanese question provides "an excuse for denouncing the CCF as friends of the Japanese" and coupling with it the Negro question in the United States.

The safety of the country was and still is at stake. The Japanese in the *New Canadian* are now advocating that they be allowed to stay in Canada and scatter like weeds throughout the countryside. That seed was sown by them a couple of years ago. There is still a need of a guard at the gate of Empire.

Vancouver, B.C. J. A. PATON.

We are not responsible for the coupling of the Negro question. That was a stock element in the debate in the Senate, which was almost the only discussion that this subject received in Parliament. As for the concurrent power of the provinces in the matter of immigration, it is qualified by the provision that where the laws of the Dominion and a province conflict the Dominion shall prevail.—Ed.

Wife's Earnings

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE Ottawa Letter of July 15 reference is made to some belated concessions which are now being projected for the mitigation of certain income tax injustices. Some of these injustices are cited, but I find no reference to the particular one which has been bothering me, and concerning which you printed a letter from me in your issue of July 3, 1943. Briefly stated, this inequity is that when the wife earns over $660 by being in business for herself, the husband is deprived of his married status; but if she receives a like amount in the form of salary or wages, the husband is not penalized.

I wrote to Mr. Ilsley, and he quoted the appropriate portion of the Income War Tax Act which, to my lay mind, seemed fair enough. However, he said that the interpretation of the legislation was matter for his colleague, the Minister of National Revenue. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Gibson, and he categorically stated that if a woman earns money by the practice of a profession, this does not mean that she is (in the words of the Act) "employed and receiving any earned income."

From your Ottawa Letter I gather that a Commission is to be set up to deal with some of the income tax injustices. I should like to bring this one to the attention of that Commission if and when it convenes, and shall be glad if you will tell me how I may most effectively go about it.

St. Catharines, Ont. LLOYD H. WERDEN.

CORRECTION

THE poem entitled "Missing" which appeared in last week's issue over the signature of Lillian Collier Gray should have been ascribed to Clara Bernhardt, its real author. The poem has been widely circulated among the next-of-kin of missing airmen of the R.C.A.F., and formed part of an article by Mrs. Gray describing the work which Clara Bernhardt is doing in this connection. It unfortunately became detached from the article, and was treated as a separate item with the name of the author of the article, and not of the poem, attached to it. The article will appear in an early issue.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

had eaten away the energies and the will-power of the democracies, which literally had one by one to be shocked into a sense of the need for self-protection. Providentially the British Dominions were able to sense the danger—though not a moment too soon—at least a little before it was actually at their doors. It may well be that they saved civilization by that prescience.

Mr. McAree's Bull

MR. McAREE of the *Globe and Mail* assures us that we have done him an injustice in our recent reference to his admirable bull that the appointment of Mr. Bouchard to the chairmanship of the Quebec Hydro "was not a bone flung to a faithful party wheel horse." The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, says Mr. McAree, "proceeds to hazard the guess that it was not really a natural bull but a synthetic one, that it was the result of design on our part. We deplore this grudging, churlish spirit, and assure him that the phrase just bubbled naturally out of our emotions, and must be accepted as a genuine bull, or even bloomer." We accept this assurance with the greatest of pleasure, and even admit that there was a slight tinge of churlishness about our original attitude. Our only excuse is that really brilliant bulls are extremely rare. In the same column in which he sets us right, Mr. McAree achieves a really brilliant figure of another kind when he describes a too easily indignant contributor as one "whose boiling point is low." What a lot of Canadian "writers to the newspapers" are touched off in that phrase!

There is a Choice

THAT portion of the press of the English-speaking provinces which is most hostile to the King Government has been curiously unanimous in suggesting that English-speaking electors in Quebec can find nothing to choose between Mr. Godbout's Government and his various opposition parties, and might just as well abstain from going to the polls. The givers of this advice are quite obviously endeavoring to support the opposition parties without appearing to do so, and it is unfortunately likely to have a good deal of effect.

The suggestion that it can make no difference to English-speaking residents of Quebec—and indeed to Canadians in all parts of Canada—whether Quebec is governed by Mr. Godbout or by Mr. Duplessis, with the possible assistance of Mr. Laurendeau and Mr. Chaloult, is wholly unreasonable, and there is no explanation for it beyond the fact that Mr. Godbout is co-operative with the present Dominion Government and the makers of the suggestion desire to hamper that Government in every possible way.

Mr. Godbout in the early days of his campaign yielded to a not unnatural temptation to fight the devil with fire, and indulged in some observations about the avoidance of active service which were extremely unwise from the national point of view. He seems to have perceived this unwisdom and for the last week or two has been very properly denouncing his opponents—in language almost identical with that for which he dismissed Mr. Bouchard—for pursuing courses which involve the definite danger of civil war or at least the break-up of Confederation. This latter part of his campaign is much more in keeping with his character and record than the earlier part, and we earnestly hope that the English-speaking voters of Quebec will make common cause with the broader-minded of their French compatriots in the attempt to preserve the province from embarking on an extremely dangerous course.

Babies and Race

THE baby bonus policy we believe to be on the whole (if accompanied by proper safeguards against parental neglect and waste) a wise and beneficent national policy. It is quite useless, however, to ignore the fact that it has been brought forward at the worst possible moment. The citizens of the Dominion who live in other provinces cannot be expected to view, and will not view, with any enthusiasm the payment of allowances out of their taxes, of which a much greater proportion will go to the families of those electors who refuse to accept the burden of compulsory military service than to the families (because they are on the average much smaller) of those electors who declared in the plebiscite that they were willing to accept such service when the Dominion Government should consider it necessary.

A cash grant at the national expense for the raising of children is perfectly and entirely proper (if operated in such a way that it will actually improve the quality of the new generation, which we believe will be the case). But it is proper only on the assumption that the children thus raised will be available for the purposes which the nation considers necessary. This, and nothing else, will be the whole burden of the electoral conflict over the baby bonus proposal. The proposal has handed to the opponents of the Government an opportunity, indeed an invitation, to raise a racial issue which might otherwise have looked irrelevant. Nobody can say that it is irrelevant today.

Late Mrs. Charlesworth

THE late Mrs. Hector Charlesworth was for nearly fifty years an outstanding figure in the life of her native and deeply loved city of Toronto, although during the last twelve years ill-health steadily curtailed and latterly put a definite end to her many activities. Member of a widely known family, herself a musical artist of high accomplishment and a woman of the utmost social tact and graciousness, she was much more than the wife of a successful journalist and critic; she was the colleague and collaborator of his success. In the offices of this journal, with which her husband has been connected almost continuously since 1910, she will long be remembered as "one of ourselves," whose interest in the paper and in everything and everybody connected with it was sincere and affectionate. Her knowledge of events and personalities in Toronto and Ontario was great, and was always at the disposal of her friends. In her prime she made her home the centre of a brilliant group of people, largely of a somewhat younger generation, whose influence on the thinking of the community was destined to be considerable.

Quebec Not at Best

WE HAVE no desire to defend the language employed by many of the candidates and party propagandists in the French-speaking constituencies of the province of Quebec, nor do we propose to minimize the unfortunate fact that it looks as if the very worst—the most sectional, racial and divisive—of these utterances are likely to have more effect upon the voters than the words of saner counsellors. But we do wish to enter one caveat for the benefit of English-speaking Canadians.

The language employed by electioneering speakers, especially of the second rank, is at no time an index to the best thinking of the community. But it is important to bear in mind that the collective thinking of the province of Quebec today is very far from being up to the level of the collective thinking of the province of Quebec in normal times. (For that matter, we should not like to suggest that the collective thinking of Canada as a whole today is quite equal to what it is in our best moments.) The reason for the deterioration is simple. The finest spirits, in Quebec as in every other province, are either not at home or, if at home, are desperately preoccupied with the task of defeating Hitlerism; in either case they are not participating in the formation of the collective opinion of their community.

We are not concerned at the moment with the exact proportions of voluntary enlistment in Quebec and the other provinces; but nobody who reads the casualty lists and the honors lists can fail to realize that a great number of the very finest of the French-Canadian youth are serving in the active army, and a corresponding proportion of their elders and their womenfolk are doing such war work as their age or sex permits. These people are exerting little or no influence upon the opinion of their community today, and most of them will not even be able to poll a vote in the election; and the whole of their influence, when it again becomes effective, will be favorable to the idea of national unity and participation in the affairs of the world. Indeed it is fear of the influence that the active troops will exert when they get back home that is a chief reason for the present terrific campaign of the advocates of isolationism and prejudice, who wish to dig themselves in at the most advanced positions that they can attain during the present favorable opportunity.

The members of the compulsory service army, on the other hand, and still more the men who have succeeded in avoiding service in that army but feel insecure in that avoidance, are a source of strength to the divisive and prejudiced elements in the Quebec community, and their influence is highly effective. There is no disguising the fact that the compulsory service army is an object of contempt to a large part of the Canadian population, which contempt has been greatly intensified since the active service army began to suffer casualties; and the state of opinion in Quebec which has necessitated the withholding of the compulsory service army from fully active service is bitterly resented throughout the rest of the country. The French-speaking population of Quebec is fully aware of this, and the present spasm of ultra-racial feeling is to a great extent compensatory—an effort to re-establish and maintain its own self-respect. The hyper-sensitiveness of the whole population was clearly revealed by the Bouchard episode, in which may be seen precisely the same sense of defeat and frustration as led to the rise of the totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany, and to the collapse of a liberal regime in France.

Quebec, we suggest, cannot be fairly judged until its quite numerous, courageous and broadminded fighting men return to their native province.

"TIME FLIES...AND THE IDIOT ALLIES HAVEN'T FALLEN FOR IT YET"

—*Copyright in all Countries.*

The Passing Show

THE last secret weapon that Germany will use will be another boast about the secret weapon it is going to use—and hasn't got.

•

The Americans call it D Day. The British call it D-Day. And the Germans call it D—d Day.

•

The Germans are scraping the pot—and shooting the scrapings.

•

The Germans who are being shot today for refusing to Heil Hitler might have avoided that fate by refusing ten years ago.

•

The Opposition says that Mr. Howe is a dictator, but nobody is yet saying Heil Howe.

•

We always doubted Mussolini's vaunted efficiency. He did make the trains run on time, but he never made the Tower of Pisa stand up straight.

•

For the sake of the large army of respectable people with duodenal ulcers, we rise to remark that the fact that Mussolini has had them does *not* explain everything that happened in Italy between the two Marches on Rome.

•

Mr. Bracken says that "any reactionaries who may be remaining had better move out" of the Progressive Conservative party. But suppose they don't know, or don't admit, that they are reactionaries? Or suppose they just don't want to move out?

•

The Absent

When all the traitor-bombs explode
  Is Mr. Goering there?
No, little ones, he has the mode
  Of roosting otherwhere
And coming in just after
With little peals of laughter.

J. E. M.

•

Winnipeg washed the party's face, and now the leader is going after the ants in its pants.

•

Mr. Jolliffe says that anybody who votes Liberal, Tory or Labor Progressive will be "voting himself on to relief." What, are we going to have all this—baby bonuses, minimum wages, unemployment insurance, health insurance—and relief too?

•

Goebbels has promised the Germans another secret weapon. And he will probably keep the secret.

•

Ontario has a tremendous gold rush. The prospectors are trying to get out the ore before the mines can be socialized.

•

Ex-Premier Patterson of Saskatchewan says that the CCF campaign which defeated him was intensive and unscrupulous. We have a notion that he is also trying to find out just where his own campaign was not intensive and unscrupulous enough.

•

The Quebec election, according to Mr. Duplessis, is to save Quebec from the Jews, the British and the Communists. And when that is done we can still think of some things that Quebec will need to be saved from.

•

Curiously Enough

Contrariwise my aspirations go,
  As the months pass.
In summer I prefer to shovel snow,
  In winter, mow the grass.

J. E. M.

•

Wouldn't it be confusing if the Quebec corporatists decided to call themselves the Corporative Commonwealth Federation?

•

The world progresses. The last war gave us baby bonds, and this one baby bonuses.

•

Franco says he can negotiate a peace. In other words, he knows the conditions on which the Germans will make an unconditional surrender.

•

Everybody is agreed that judges should receive more money. Nobody, it seems, wants to be sent to jail by a cheap-skate.

•

Himmler is reported to have set the bomb that didn't kill Hitler. Bad timing is a Nazi weakness; Hitler set the one that didn't kill democracy.

•

In all its history Halifax has never been so short of water. Liquor has been so scarce this summer that they've had to start drinking it.

On All Fronts, on Land, at Sea and in the Air

By Sub. Lieut. Florence Elliott, W.R.C.N.S.

On fields of battle, at advanced dressing stations, latest developments of wartime medical research are available to our wounded.

In an emergency operation at sea, a ship's doctor must make his own decisions. C.M.I.D. keeps him up-to-date in medical knowledge.

THE shuffling line of khaki-clad figures moved slowly up to the door of the Canadian Army hut in England. There was an air of bored indifference about most of the toughened battle-ready men, but near the end of the line, in the hot sun, some of the Canucks were griping.

"Blazes!" the tall Commando was saying, "There's always something! Why don't these pill-pedlars go back to their drug stores? They sure must be hard up for work when they think up new needles for us!"

"I'm nothing but a ruddy pin cushion after three years of it" moaned the Private behind him. "My folks'll never recognize me when I get back!"

"Cheer up" advised the next in line. "If they give you a couple of shots too many, maybe they'll send you back alive."

"Probably the only kind of shots I'll ever see over here," groused the Private. "I'm so full of anti-this and anti-that, I'm getting to have a negative complex about life."

"What's it for this time—barber's itch?" enquired the redhead in the next row.

"Naw . . . diphtheria" was the answer. "That's because nobody for a hundred miles around here has any. We don't want nuthin that's gonna be useful, you know."

He was right. Nobody for a hundred miles around that Canadian army camp in England had diphtheria. The real reason for the injections given every member of the Canadian Army recently was not because of imminent epidemics in their camps overseas or at home, but because reports from Intelligence sources had revealed that diphtheria could be expected in countries soon to be occupied by Canadian troops. Every man slated for invasion of those European areas was given the best medical protection possible against one of the enemy's most powerful weapons—Disease!

No matter how tough the soldier, nor how intensified his training for battle, there is one fight he can't win against an invisible enemy alone! He must still have medicine on his side. And medicine is on the side of the United Nations, battling with weapons far more effective than the greatest bombs ever invented. It's a fascinating story.

The Canadian soldiers were standing in line for their diphtheria injections because of advice from an office in Ottawa; advice based on reports which filtered through from London, Washington and the European countries soon to be invaded; advice that was quickly adopted and put into force by Medical officers of every Canadian service, in every affected field of action.

For all the Canadian armed forces are linked in a remarkable and hitherto unpublicised department for the protection of Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen. It is called the Canadian Medical Intelligence Division.

The Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force work together with the Department of Pensions and National Health in the collection, organization and distribution of every particle of knowledge and experience in the field of medicine which may be helpful in the winning of this war. Does that sound complicated? Here's how it works.

A Surgeon-Lieutenant in the R.C.N. gets a tropical assignment. During his period of service in that ship, he notes certain facts which may throw new light on treatment for a tropical disease—perhaps it's malaria. His report on the subject is rushed back, sometimes by microfilm and bomber from London, to the Canadian Medical Intelligence Division in Ottawa. There, in a room at the National Research Council, experienced medical intelligence officers digest his report with many others, cross-examine the evidence, summarize and compare, then ship out the essential facts to all medical officers concerned. Some of them may have been waiting for months for the latest trends in malaria therapy—that information may prove a life-saver for a Canadian boy in uniform.

Or, here's an Intelligence officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas. Examining reports of accidents and report of aircrew he finds that a definite hazard exists during night-flying because of a peculiar visional problem caused when aircrew stare at a tail-light on the plane ahead. The problem is turned over to research laboratories in aviation medicine, and a solution—the use of two lights of certain definite colors—is published in American aviation medical reports. The Canadian Medical Intelligence Division keeps abreast of all such new developments and though the airmen don't stop to think about it, some of the changes in design of their new equipment are the results of medical research and intelligence work done back home.

HUNDREDS of thousands of dollars worth of medical equipment is being shipped to tropical areas for our armed forces now, as preparations are made for new phases of this global war. They must withstand terrific heat and dampness not only in the tropical zones, but for long weeks in the hold of a ship, then perhaps more long weeks piled on a wharf somewhere awaiting transportation to the front.

That equipment won't be worth two cents to the medical officers and men who have been waiting hopefully for months, unless it is packed in airtight metal cases to withstand mold, rust, decay and deterioration of all kinds. Here's another case where Canadian Medical Intelligence enters the picture.

CMID knows exactly what happens to canvas First Aid cases, metal containers of surgical instruments; cellophane-covered drugs; paper-wrapped gauze and bandages, under humid tropical heat conditions. And now, steps are being taken to ensure that the priceless equipment shipped to Canadian medical units in the tropics arrives in as good condition as it left this country.

The diphtheria injections for the Canadian Army are typical of the day-to-day work being done by C.M.I.D. And so the story goes. C.M.I.D. has the whole world for its "practice". This is a global war and medical officers in the field must be prepared for every type of climate, every kind of casualty on land, at sea or in the air.

Yet the efforts of the Division are aided in no small way by the actual on-the spot reports of medical

Visual problems involved in gun-sighting may bring changes in equipment on airplanes, thanks to medical research of C.M.I.D.

Giving leadership to C.M.I.D. is S/L-Commander J. L. Little, R.C.N.V.R. (seated), Director of the branch.

Medical info from all parts of the world is microfilmed, flown to Ottawa, and read in this film-reader.

Medical Services Follow Canadians in Uniform

R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. Photos

officers in the field. In an army hospital tent in Italy, a Canadian doctor finds his supply of a certain drug is exhausted, with no hope for more supplies in time for the wounded soldier who needs it right now. He tries a substitute, gambling for that life. It may reveal an entire new possibility, new treatment, which can be utilized by thousands of other doctors, battle front or baby specialists . And it will be recorded by Canadian Medical Intelligence Division for use in peace as well as war.

A glance at one of the Medical News-letters distributed by C.M.I.D. gives some idea of the amazing scope of their work. From the work of Russian surgeons to the provision of salt tablets for H.M.C. ships, nothing of medical interest escapes the attention of this department, with eyes and ears in every part of the world.

UNDERGROUND organizations in occupied countries know the importance of medical information; their work is invaluable. Bits picked up from prisoners of war, from loose talk and careless letter-writing by the enemy; from prison camps and research laboratories all over the world fit into the spaces left in stories brought back from travellers in occupied Europe, or Asia.

The Division must also keep one step ahead of the enemy's medical intelligence, and that's no mean job. Nazi methods of treatment for casualties; new weapons of offense; conditions in prison camps; hygiene in occupied countries; national morale conditions—everything that fits into the picture of war affecting Canadian troops fits into the picture being portrayed by Canadian medical intelligence.

The knowledge gained from these sources is presented in a very factual, abbreviated manner for the use of medical officers everywhere, and the casual reader would never guess the story behind most of these medical articles. But the addition of a little imagination injects into them exciting significance.

Here are some actual excerpts from a recent Medical Letter issued by the Canadian Medical Intelligence Division. Naturally, the most interesting parts are not for publication, but these will serve to demonstrate the kind of information available to our Canadian medical officers:

"Berlin is suffering from a plague of rats because refuse has not been removed for months. There is fear of contagious diseases and hundreds of cases of tularemia have already occurred in Berlin, although there had not been a single case for decades."

"Reports from Kiangsi in China indicate that 100 unsugared quinine tablets, formerly costing 200 Chinese dollars, now cost 1,200 to 1,500 Chinese dollars. The drug in many areas is almost unobtainable and malaria is seriously affecting the physical stamina of the population."

"Radio reports from Japan indicate that the Japanese armed services are preparing an extensive rehabilitation programme for wounded servicemen."

That last report contained information of considerable interest to the Rehabilitation Committee appointed by the Department of Pensions and National Health, which is the fourth branch of the Canadian Medical Intelligence Division.

Not all of their work is exciting, however; C.M.I.D. wades through thousands of dull surveys and technical reports regularly, doing much of the professional reading for hundreds of Canadian doctors in uniform for the duration. On the shoulders of two or three falls the responsibility of keeping those hundreds up to date in their medical knowledge.

Formed only last October, 1943, the Division is tackling a big job and beginning to see worthwhile results. Giving leadership to the project is the Royal Canadian Navy, for the Director of the branch is Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Little, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., F.A.C.S., of Guelph, Ontario. This former medical missionary, now a member of the R.C.N.V.R., spent many years in Japan, Formosa and Hong Kong prior to the outbreak of this war, and his widespread knowledge of medical and military conditions in those countries and others forms an invaluable basis for the work of the Division.

All four of the Canadian medical services—the three armed forces and the Department of Pensions and National Health—collaborate in directing the work of the Division and authority is conveyed through their four chiefs: Surgeon Captain A. McCallum, O.B.E., V.D., M.D., Medical Director General of the Royal Canadian Navy; Brigadier G. Brock Chisholm, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., Director of Medical Services, Canadian Army; Air Commodore J. W. Tice, M.D., Director of Medical Services for the R.C.A.F. and Dr. T. D. Bain, Director Medical Services for the Department of Pensions and National Health.

BEGINNING its work last fall in offices at Wycliffe College, Toronto, the Division now has space in the National Research Council building on Sussex Street, Ottawa. In Washington an army and a naval officer work as liaison and information experts reporting back to Ottawa, sending in all information of any possible value for distribution through headquarters. In London, England, there are at present two army officers on the job with the possibility that a naval officer may join them soon. In this way, the Division keeps in touch with medical intelligence in the United States, the United Kingdom and through other contacts, with conditions all over the allied and enemy world.

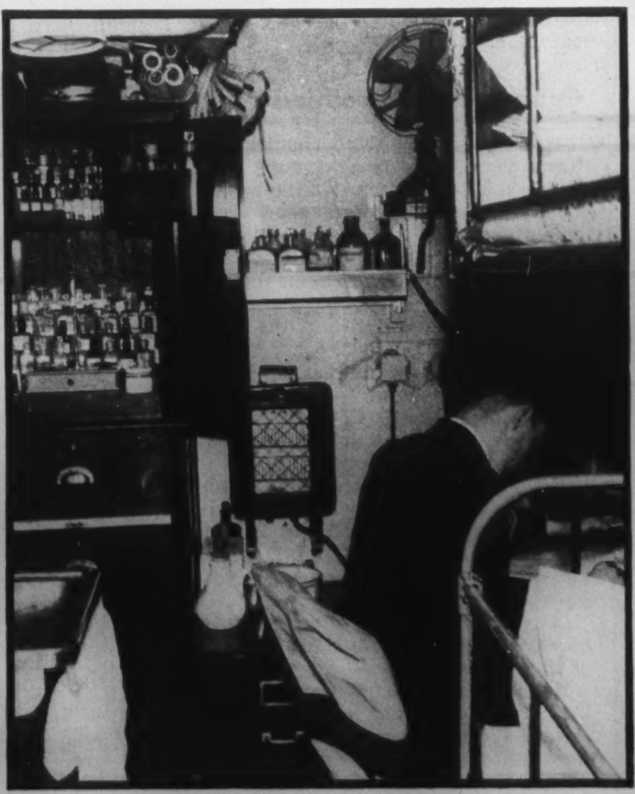
It's a big assignment and a difficult one. Not only that, it's a vitally important one. The benefits of wartime medical research will be handed on to all Canadians through the Department of Pensions and National Health, via C.M.I.D., whose work is building into a permanent section of the national health plan. Future developments, in the world of organized medicine for Canada, will depend on such foundations as are now being laid by medical divisions of the Services, for there was nothing comparable to them before the war.

It's not all an intangible future plan—fathers and mothers at home in Canada can be assured that their sons and daughters in uniform are getting the best medical care in the world.

R.C.A.F. personnel serving in India get the best of medical care. Here S/L J. P. Cork of Toronto bandages the arm of L.A.C. J. Murphy.

Above: This is what happens to medical kits in the tropics! Below: Contents of this German medical field kit interest C.M.I.D.

Before filing, the reports are digested and essential facts shipped out to medical officers concerned.



Every possible item of medical equipment is carried in this compact sick bay of a Canadian destroyer.

Casualties being rushed from France by air transport to base hospitals in England get any treatment required in transit.

How Will We Punish War Criminals This Time?

By B. W. BROWN

This is the first of three articles, by an expert on international law of long experience and high reputation, who will discuss what type of procedure is most advisable for ensuring the punishment of violators of the laws of war in this conflict.

This first article deals with the efforts which were made in 1919-20 and the reasons for their failure. In the second article the writer will discuss the way in which that failure paved the way for the almost universal disregard of law by the Axis powers in this war; and in the third he will demonstrate the propriety and necessity of taking punitive action BEFORE the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace.

ALL the Allied Nations, in numerous solemn declarations, have proclaimed that it will be one of their principal war aims to bring to trial all those individuals who by their action or by their responsibility have on their conscience any of the great number of crimes committed by the Axis powers against millions and millions of human beings.

The combined effect of total war and the Nazi ideology with its profound contempt for life, decency and law, has brought about in this war the assassination of whole populations. The wholesale slaughter of non-combatants was indeed an admitted part of the Nazi program. The systematically organized torture and killing of hostages, which has been practised on the largest scale, is a violation of the most rudimentary of human rights as well as of international law. The punishment of these crimes is not only a matter of paramount importance for the occupied countries; it is also a prerequisite for enduring peace.

Unless the machinery is set for the trial of war criminals *before* any armistice arrangements are entered into, we risk a repetition of the shameful closing chapters of the last war. Indeed in the discussion of the whole problem the most important lessons are those to be derived from the record of the frustrated attempt to secure the punishment of the war-criminals of the last war. The difficulties are in many respects the same as those with which the Allied Nations were confronted in 1919.

Contrary to an all too common belief, the conduct of war is subject to a great number of rules and restrictions well established in international law. From very early times it was recognized that certain acts in the prosecution of the war are lawful whereas others are unlawful by customary international law or by treaty international law. The working out of these rules has taken centuries, and has finally reached the stage where these rules and customs are fixed in treaty regulations. The Second Hague Conference in 1907 agreed to a Convention respecting "the laws and customs of war on land" which was signed by nearly all the States of the world, including Germany and Japan. There is no doubt that this convention and its regulations are positive International Law and that any violation is a crime.

Laws of War

The "laws and customs" as established by the Convention are far too numerous to be quoted here in full; however I will quote some of its most essential prescriptions. For example, acts which are forbidden include: the killing or wounding of an enemy who has no longer any means of defence or has surrendered; the bombardment of undefended towns; robbery, theft, or pillage of a town or place even when taken by assault; the employment of arms or projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary hardship. An army occupying the territory of the enemy must respect family honor and the rights, lives, and property of persons within the occupied area. Prisoners of war must be humanely treated, their lives and honor must be respected, and they can in no case be tortured or mistreated.

In the last war the Germans and their allies committed a great number of violations of these rules. The question of the prosecution of these crimes was vigorously discussed during that war. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George made public statements in which they said that the German Emperor and all persons guilty of war crimes, no matter how highly placed, would be brought to trial. Indeed, the slogan "Hang the Kaiser" became a weapon in a British election campaign.

Commission Appointed

However, apart from rhetoric, nothing very concrete was done until the Peace Conference. At the second session of the Peace Conference, held on January 25, 1919 a Commission was appointed which was directed to enquire into and report upon the following:

(1). The responsibility of the authors of the war.

(2). The facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German Empire and their Allies, on land, on sea, and in the air during the present war.

(3). The degree of responsibility for these offences attaching to particular members of the enemy forces, including members of the General Staffs, and other individuals, however highly placed.

(4). The constitution and procedure of a tribunal appropriate for the trial of these offences.

Each of the Allied Powers and the United States, which was an "associated" Power, appointed members to the Commission.

The Commission reported to the Peace Conference that there had been numerous and widespread violations of the laws and customs of war by the Central Powers, for which, in the opinion of the Commission, all persons guilty of such acts, however high their position, were liable to criminal indictment.

Accordingly, the Commission submitted a list of 32 violations of the rules of war which were committed by Germany and its Allies. It is useful to reproduce here this list, as the same offences, only on a much bigger scale, were committed by the Axis Nations in this war. The items in the list are the following:

(1) Murders and massacres; systematic terrorism. (2) Putting hostages to death. (3) Torture of civilians. (4) Deliberate starvation of civilians. (5) Rape. (6) Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution. (7) Deportation of civilians. (8) Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. (9) Forced labor of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy. (10) Usurpation of sovereignty during military operations. (11) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory. (12) Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory. (13) Pillage. (14) Confiscation of property. (15) Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions. (16) Debasement of the currency, and issue of spurious currency. (17) Imposition of collective penalties. (18) Wanton devastation of property. (19) Deliberate bombardment of undefended places. (20) Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and

...Kiss in the Dark!

He's about as sentimental . . . this fighter pilot . . . as a steel knife!

He reverently kissed his bullet-raked fighter plane when he landed her before dawn today. It was a kiss in the dark, but he wasn't hiding anything. Plenty of guys saw and heard it. They didn't smile!

This tough-souled fighter pilot probably doesn't give an academic hang for the airplane industry's size. But he's supremely concerned with his plane's performance and the steady output of its power-plant. *And equally vital today is the steady flow of power from the power-plants of factories that build the warplanes he needs.*

In several plane factories, the skilled inspection engineers—The Trouble Finders—of the 69 year-old Boiler Inspection Company are helping to maintain this flow of power . . . by relentlessly seeking to detect hidden flaws and prevent disastrous accidents in boilers, pressure vessels, electrical and other equipment . . . before it is too late!

Ask your insurance agent or broker to discuss a Boiler Inspection policy. You will see, then, why more than half of all the premiums paid to the 23 companies writing engineering insurance in Canada are paid to The Boiler Inspection Company alone.

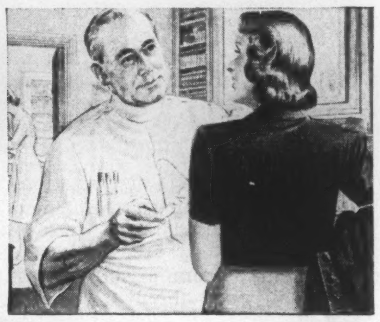
Covers: Boilers—Pressure Vessels—Steam, Gas and Diesel Engines—Turbines—Electrical Equipment.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

THE NINTH FLOOR ATLAS BLDG. TORONTO

806 THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG. MONTREAL

Some mistaken beliefs about Cancer

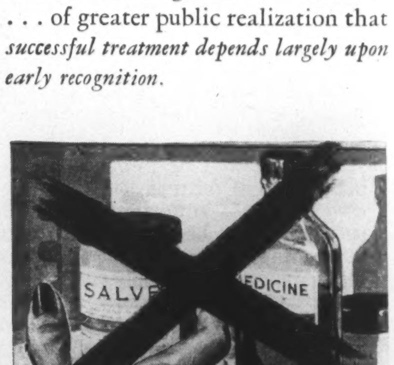


Misbelief #1... THAT CANCER IS A HOPELESS DISEASE

Far from it! Thousands of people have been cured of cancer. Many more are being cured now than ever before. This is the result of greatly increased knowledge and skill among doctors . . . of better facilities for diagnosis and treatment . . . of greater public realization that *successful treatment depends largely upon early recognition.*

Misbelief #2... THAT ALL LUMPS AND GROWTHS ARE CANCERS

This is not true. The symptoms that *may* indicate cancer are often due to other causes—only a doctor can decide. A leading cancer clinic reports that, of the women examined for suspected cancer, only 11½% actually had it. The important point is that *all* of these women received immediate attention and avoided needless worry.



Misbelief #3... THAT CANCER CAN BE CURED WITH MEDICINE

It cannot! Beware of quacks who promise quick cures using unproved methods. *The only known methods of treating cancer effectively are X-rays, Radium, and Surgery,* alone or in combination. These methods are successfully treating cases which, not many years ago, would have been judged hopeless. Getting to the doctor early is *important.*

Misbelief #4... THAT CANCER STRIKES WITHOUT WARNING

Cancer *does* give warning! Everyone over the age of 30 should know these common signs of cancer:

- Any unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast.
- Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.
- Any sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.
- Loss of appetite, or persistent, unexplained indigestion.
- Noticeable changes in the form, size, or colour of a mole or wart.
- Any persistent change from the normal habits of elimination.

Send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "A Message of Hope About Cancer."

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 8-T-44, "A Message of Hope About Cancer."

Name________

Street________

City________ Prov.________

historic buildings and monuments. (21) Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers and crew. (22) Destruction of fishing boats and of relief ships. (23) Deliberate bombardment of hospitals. (24) Attack on and destruction of hospital ships. (25) Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross. (26) Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases. (27) Use of explosive or expanding bullets, and other inhuman appliances. (28) Directions to give no quarter. (29) Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war. (30) Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized works. (31) Misuses of flags of truce. (32) Poisoning of wells.

International Tribunal

The Commission, in submitting the list to the Peace Conference, pointed out very rightly, that in international law each belligerent had the authority to try individuals alleged to have committed such crimes against its nationals; in the opinion of the Commission a joint international tribunal should be set up to try those persons who had been guilty of joint offences against more than one power.

The members of two states dissented from part of the report of the Commission. The dissent of the American members was occasioned by a number of purely technical legal reasons. They considered it unlawful to try the former head of a state, for reason of acts done in his official capacity, and stated that no such law existed in international law. Moreover the American members doubted that the court which was to be established would have competence to try such cases as it was proposed to submit.

But the main opposition came from the Japanese members of the Commission. They based their opposition on their "scruples" against the formation of a tribunal to try individuals belonging to the enemy after the war was over, even if these individuals might be guilty of violations of the laws and customs of war. In addition, the Japanese members were bitterly opposed to the trial of a head of state under any circumstances.

However, the Peace Conference accepted most of the recommendations of the Commission. Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles stipulated that the German Emperor should be tried by a special court. It also included a provision for the surrender of 896 persons held to be guilty of violations of the customs of war. Among the accused were Generals Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Mackensen, Prince Hollweg, Admiral Tirpitz and a number of other Admirals.

Case of the Kaiser

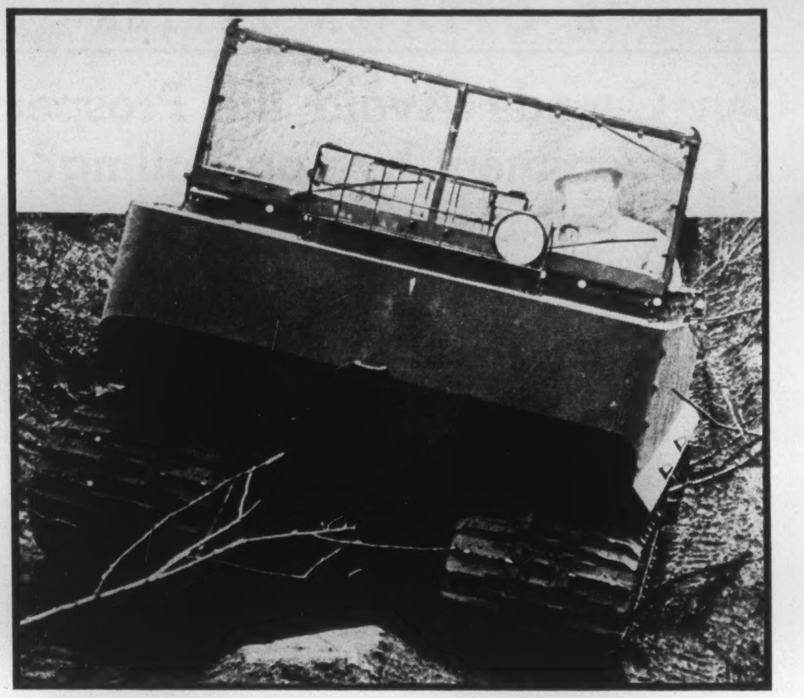
What happened to the Kaiser is well known. He fled to the Netherlands, which was then a neutral state. As the same may happen again with some of the war-criminals of this war, it is interesting to note the efforts made towards getting hold of the Kaiser. On January 15, 1920, the Supreme Council, representing the Allies but not the United States, officially demanded of Holland that she "deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, in order that he may be judged." The Supreme Council made it quite clear that this was no ordinary attempt to extradite an ordinary criminal. It was performing its duty in carrying out the provisions of Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, which specifically provided that such a request should be made.

The Dutch Government in its reply called attention to the fact that it was not a party to the Treaty of Versailles and that therefore the treaty imposed no duty upon it. Nor was it in any way bound "to associate itself with this act of high international policy of the powers." In its note to the Supreme Council, in which Holland refused to comply with the demand for the extradition of the Emperor the Dutch government made a suggestion which it would have been wise to listen to. It said: "If in the future there should be instituted by the society of nations an international jurisdiction, competent to judge in case of war deeds qualified as crimes and submitted to its jurisdiction by statute antedating the acts committed, it would be fit for Holland to associate herself with the new regime."

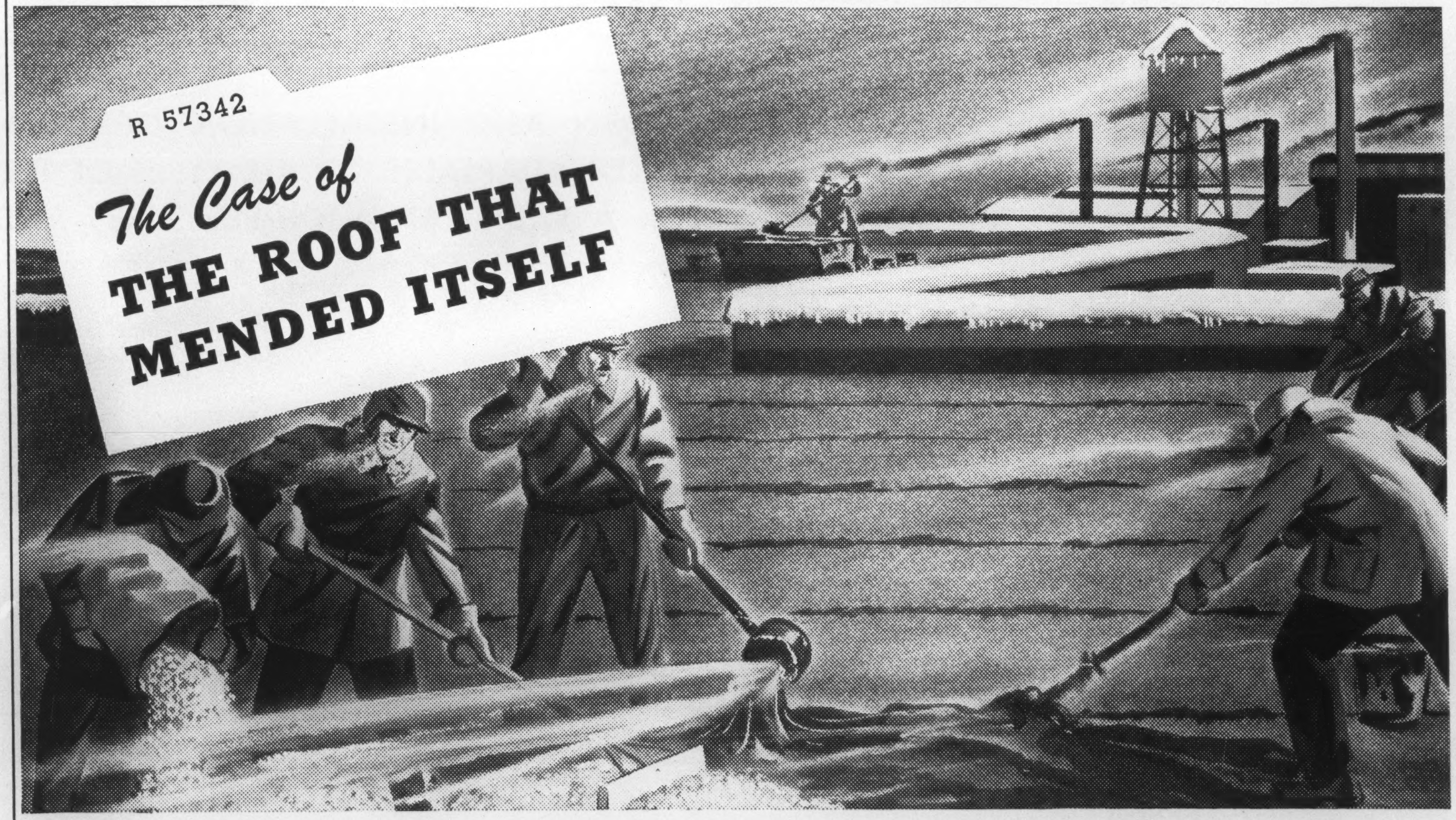
When the list of the 896 offenders, which the Allies asked the German Government to surrender, was made public, it aroused great opposition in Germany. The legal argument used was that it was against international custom to extradite one's own nationals. Although this is true, there is no doubt that a peace treaty can validly stipulate procedures and rights not customary in international law. However the main argument in opposing the extradition was a political one. In an official statement of the German Government, issued in January 1920, it was alleged that if extradition was insisted upon, it would "cause the most violent convulsions not only in the political but also in the economic field." The German Government proposed instead that all the accused should be tried before the Reich Supreme Court at Leipzig, and the Allies were invited to co-operate in the presentation of evidence before the court.

It is true that reactionary elements in Germany menaced the Republic with a revolution if the Government should extradite the war criminals. It was the first mistake of the Republic that instead of taking firm measures they bowed to the threat; it was the first mistake of the Allies that, instead of insisting, they gave in finally and consented to the trial of the war criminals by the Reich Supreme Court.

In not insisting on an international trial of the war-criminals of 1914-18 the Allies of 1919 encouraged the war-criminals of this war.



Light weight, combined with broad, rubber-padded tracks enables the "Weasel", new and radical vehicle of war, just off the secret list, to negotiate snow, deep mud, sand, and a greater variety of terrain conditions than is possible to any other vehicle. Pressure on the ground exerted by the "Weasel" is about one-fourth that of a fully-equipped soldier. It has been in secret production at the Studebaker automobile factory in South Bend, Indiana, for almost two years. →



A PITCH AND GRAVEL roof actually seals itself somewhat after the manner of the self-sealing gas tanks on modern war planes. Here is a factual story by way of illustration:

Normally, roofing may be laid in all but the worst of winter weather. However, due to pressure of war emergency, it was necessary to lay a Murray Registered Roof in Eastern Canada under storm conditions. With spring thaws came signs of leaking.

The manufacturer called in a Murray Inspector. He made an examination of the roof and pronounced it satisfactory. "The first warm days will make your roof perfectly water-tight", he said.

An early rain proved that he was right. The heat had softened the pitch sufficiently to seal the small fissures which occurred because of too-fast cooling of the pitch when applied under blizzard conditions.

This process of self-sealing goes on every summer with every Murray Pitch and Gravel roof. Thus the "chapping" caused by the battering of winter is naturally healed by summer warmth (this quality is unique to pitch and gravel roofs).

That is why, when you specify a Murray Registered Roof of Built-up Pitch and Gravel, you may be assured of definite, *lasting* roof security. First grade materials, competent workmanship, skill in planning, careful inspection service during and after the actual roof application — these are some of the reasons why Murray Registered Roofs give such outstanding service — why roofs of Murray Built-up Pitch and Gravel are recognized as tops in roofing.

A complete, detailed report and a plan of every Murray Registered Built-up Pitch and Gravel Roof is placed in the Murray permanent files for reference and for follow-up inspection service.

FREE ROOF INSPECTION SERVICE

An experienced Murray Roof Inspector is ready to give you a complete report on the condition of your roof. Write or phone our nearest office. This service is FREE for the asking.

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MURRAY *Registered* **ROOFS**
OF BUILT-UP PITCH & GRAVEL

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44-3N

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Can Canada Avoid the Prospect of Government by Log Rolling?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WHY is our political situation so bedevilled as we approach the general election which is to determine the kind of government we are to have for one of the most crucial periods of our history? Why can we do nothing but throw up our hands in advance and admit almost unanimously that the result is very likely to be abortive and chaotic, with virtually the only chance of our getting the stable majority government when we need it most depending on the political wizardry of one man?

The question cries out for an answer. We recognize the condition. If we could determine the cause perhaps we could find a cure. We are not, normally, fatalists. Have we suddenly become so helpless and hopeless—we of a race, the majority of us, whose political wisdom has been the envy of less favored peoples—that we are content to let our political fortune, our national fortune, go by default? A country, it is said, gets the kind of government it deserves. Are we admitting that our deserts are now so small that we must supinely accept the kind of political dish the coming election seems to hold for us?

Two weeks ago in these letters we suggested the possibility of Mr. King's being able to pull a rabbit out of the hat in the shape of an issue which would submerge all other issues and considerations and give him a chance of electing an overall majority to the new parliament. We suggested that such an issue might be national unity, an appeal for a nation-wide rebuke to the isolationists of Quebec. We saw that, leaving this possibility aside, the outlook was that no party would have a majority and that, unless this resulted in union government, which was unlikely and which the people would not have authorized, we would probably have government by log rolling. What are the reasons for our being faced with this unpleasant and unprofitable prospect?

Causes of Division

As far as we can make out the considerations which are influencing the minds of the people to produce such prospective divisions of their votes may be enumerated about like this: (1) determination of Quebec isolationists to register their protest against our being in the war at all and to chastise Mr. King for taking us in; (2) resentment of a lot of people in the other provinces against the Prime Minister's appeasement of Quebec, especially his refusal to impose conscription for overseas service; (3) an unanalyzed feeling that Mr. King and his government have been in office too long; (4) a feeling that there is no difference between the two old parties; (5) a war-born feeling that somehow or other a change is needed, particularly in the direction of the era of the common man; (6) conversion of some of the people to the socialist policies of the CCF.

What all this seems to add up to is that Mr. King and his Liberal party are going to lose support in Quebec as a result of our being in the war, and in the rest of the country because conscription was not resorted to, that in the country at large they are going to lose support because the strain of the long war has produced among some an unreasoned and negative spirit of discontent and among others a somewhat reasoned and positive revolutionary spirit; and that in Quebec the support lost by Mr. King and the Liberals will not go to help either of the other main parties to get into office but to an entirely independent isolationist party while in the rest of the country it will be divided between the Progressive Conservatives and the CCF. The Progressive Conservatives won't get all of even the pro-conscription, anti-appeasement vote that King loses, because they have not offered an alternative to his policy. They will not get all of the time-for-a-change vote, because by their failure to take issue with any of the government's policies or to offer other policies of their own they have helped to spread the impression that there is little to choose between the two old parties. In this situation the CCF is bound to get, in addition to the revolutionary vote, a good part of the discontent or unrest vote.

Opposition Also to Blame

In some measure this political mosaic was inevitable, human nature being what it is. To a considerable extent both the government and the official opposition party are responsible for it. The great majority of Canadians expressed on their plebiscite ballots in 1942 a preference for conscription. Mr. King, for national or for party considerations or for both, ignored them. But the Progressive Conservative party in the Commons has not indicated that it would have done otherwise. The Government has done a lot of things, introduced a lot of measures in Parliament, which have been open to question as to their merit, their effect on the national interest. In some of these matters it may have been hard to tell whether the national interest or party interest was its chief concern. But with none of them has the Opposition party taken direct issue. During the present session the government has put through two measures in particular upon which there must be a considerable difference of opinion on the part of the public and which the Opposition did not seem to like very well, Mr. Howe's air transport bill which will exclude the railways from the air transport business in order to strengthen the monopolistic position of the government's own air service, and the Prime Minister's own family allowance bill. The Opposition offered timid criticism of both, open opposition to neither.

The Prime Minister said in the House the other day that the people would decide the question of family allowances, but the people will have no chance to decide. There is no way in which those who disapprove of them can vote against them. The Opposition, which at least is not enthusiastic about them, voted for them because it did not want the people who favor the measure to vote against its candidates on that score. In short, if the Government is open to censure by the people for any of its policies or actions, the Progressive Conservative Party is also open to censure for not opposing them. Therefore, the people have no choice in the election as between the two parties.

Not Doing too Badly

But can't the grab-bag be sorted out in a way to give the country some kind of a run for its money? Since neither party proposes to go for conscription that issue seems to be sealed. There is no agency through which the people can do anything about it. What about the other considerations? Is a government to be condemned merely on the score of its length of service? Is another party to be repudiated just because it also is old? And if it is a better deal that we must have, something more for the common man, aren't we getting it? Look at the legislation of this session. Family allowances at a minimum cost to the taxpayers of $200,000,000, farm price floors at a similar cost, a national health insurance measure in the offing which will cost more than either of the others, a housing measure that will make other hundreds of millions available for better homes for those who otherwise would not be able to have them.

And it is not as if these costly measures for the benefit of the less privileged were being taken without regard to where the money is to come from. Other measures are designed to strengthen the national economy, to maintain the national income so that the country may be able to afford them. Consider for example the highly important measure introduced last week to restore and greatly expand our peacetime export trade by extending credits to other countries to enable them to buy from us and to provide insurance on the payment of our export accounts so that our exporters will be encouraged and enabled to go after export business. Consider our subscription commitments to the international exchange fund and the international reconstruction bank made with the same end in view.

The fact is that in the way we are going we are doing pretty well not only for those who haven't but also for those who have. We are moving along pretty rapidly towards a better world.

Why then should it not be possible to find some ground upon which to decide as between the two old parties so that the issue for the election may as far as possible be reduced to the question of whether we want the system we now have, modernized and renovated to serve our purposes better, or the new system offered by the CCF? What we are getting at is that it looks as if we may lose what we have and get nothing in its place unless we take serious thought of the situation that faces us. It seems to be up to the patient to do something for himself.

More Widely Quoted

SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted or referred to by editors and newspapers and other periodicals in Canada on more occasions per issue than is any daily newspaper or any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

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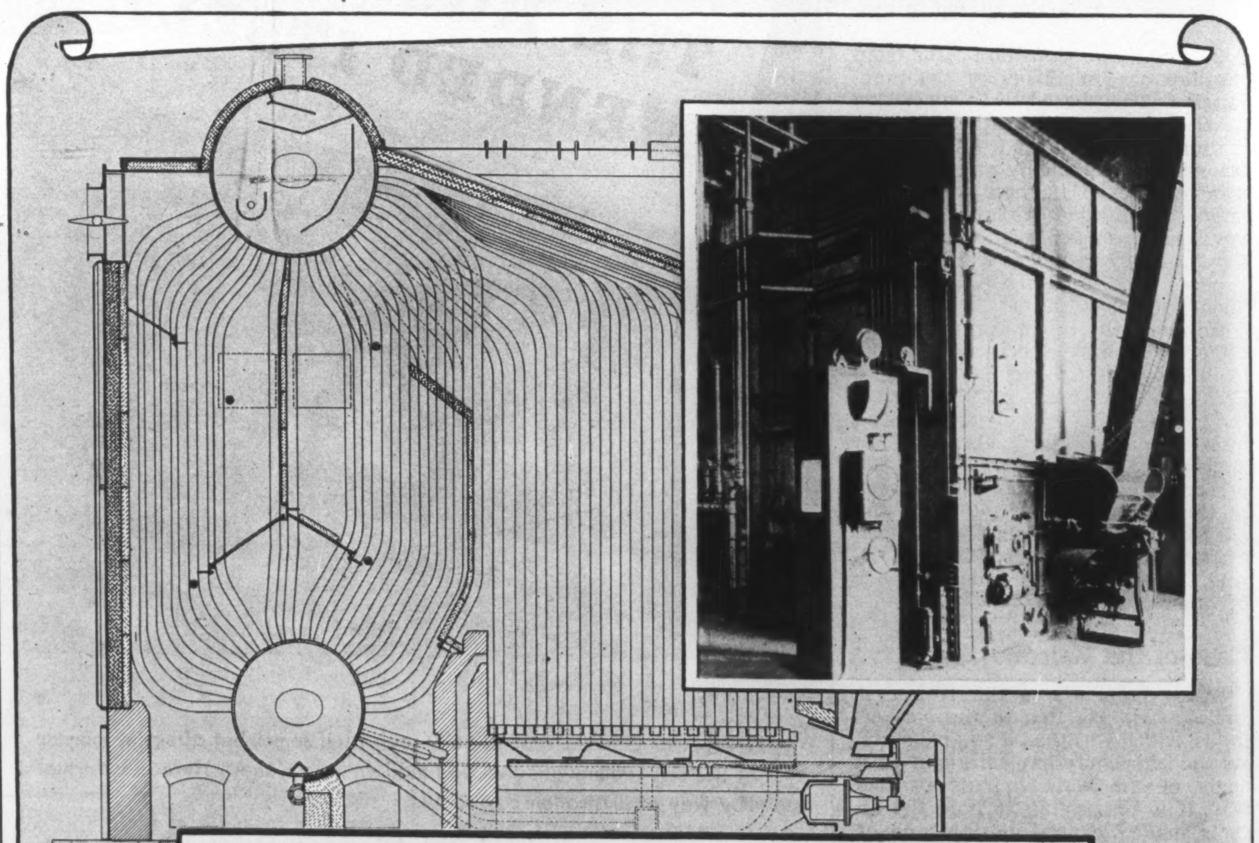

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Governments Will Win In Quebec and West

By OLD MOORE'S AGENT

Next week will see provincial voting in Quebec and Alberta. It is now close enough to the event to size up the rival armies, and our imaginary but well-informed prophet predicts that the Government will be sustained in both cases, if only by aid of other parties.

OLD MOORE, from his celestial eyrie, once more offers his prophecies, or as the vulgar are wont to call them, tips, for the forthcoming elections, in Quebec and Alberta.

He finds that the Liberals will nose in, possibly with a minority Government, in Quebec. In Alberta he finds that the New Democracy, alias Social Credit, will win, or else a stalemate will result, with a handful of Liberals more likely to throw their weight towards the New Democracy than towards the CCF.

In Quebec, with ninety seats in the Legislature, he predicts a minimum of 40 and a maximum of 50 for the Liberals; a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 44 for the combination of Bloc Populaire and Union Nationale; from 2 to 4 for the CCF; from none to 2 for the Progressive Conservatives; and from 2 to as much as 6 for the Labor Progressives, all in Greater Montreal. The Progressive Conservatives may get one seat in Montreal and one in Gaspé. The CCF may get some Montreal seats and Sorel.

Bouchard Effects

The fight is between Liberals and Bloc-U.N. The factors involved are in very delicate balance. There is much extreme nationalist and isolationist sentiment, exacerbated by war conditions; but there is also a good deal of fear of the results of too violent an expression of this sentiment. The attitude of the rural clergy favors the Bloc; that of the hierarchy is much less nationalistic. The large measure of industrial and agricultural prosperity favors the Liberals, but is partly offset by the political organization of the new wartime proletariat. The Bouchard speech has helped the Liberal cause among the middle classes, and harmed it with the lower classes and the farmers, who are more numerous; this explains Mr. Godbout's prompt repudiation of its author. Against the "King and Godbout saved us from conscription" argument is the ruthlessly exploited Guenette case, resulting from the attempt at conscription for home service. The personal qualities of Mr. Godbout, and the disreputable associates of Mr. Duplessis, are strong factors for the Liberals, but are partly offset by the influence of *Le Devoir* and the unwisdom of the *Gazette* and the *Globe and Mail*, which papers have a highly stimulating offset on nationalist sentiment.

The Liberals will get their chief support from middle-class Montreal and Quebec City, the lower North Shore, the English sections of the Eastern Townships, the far north, the north bank of the Ottawa, and the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay. If they fail of a majority they will have the support of all the splinter parties as against the isolationists.

The Alberta situation is considerably more obscure, for it is very hard to tell the extent of the inroads that the CCF may have made into Social Credit pastures. The Progressive Conservatives may get one seat, in Edmonton; they may not. The Labor Progressives may get one, or even two, in the mining areas. The Liberals will not get less than four, and may get as many as eleven. The fight is between New Democracy and CCF, with the CCF strength chiefly in Edmonton and the north, and in the mining districts of the Crows Nest, Drumheller and Edson areas.

Alberta Divides

There are 63 seats. It is not likely that the small parties will get much more than five of these, unless the Liberals do surprisingly well. Of the 58 remaining, the New Democracy seem to have a better chance than the CCF of getting a slight majority, and they will get support if they need it from the small parties.

There are several new factors which are hard to estimate. The CCF victory in Saskatchewan is the chief. The quality of the machine organization of the CCF is another; it is much better, as far as it extends, than the New Democracy's. And nobody can tell what may be the results of the American Invasion.

But the Social Crediters have given the province a good internal administration; the personal esteem in which Manning is held is very high; the Alberta electors regard Social Credit as the symbol of their personal struggle against the banks—about which they are probably about as keen as ever, although they are much better off than a few years ago; and Alberta has always been the radical and experimental province **par excellence.** Mr. Manning is pretty sure to continue in office.

Loaded with a life-saving burden of blood plasma, dressings and blankets, this medical corpsman prepares to set out to help wounded in a battle area of Normandy. Another corpsman helps him to adjust his pack.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

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TRANSPORT problems of the first World War gave root to Canada's motor transport industry. In 1914 there were only 384 commercial vehicles registered. By 1918, there were 9,611. Today there are 292,632.

No industry could have survived and grown to this extent unless it fulfilled an economic need. Trucks were not subsidized—they had to *earn* their way. And because motor transport has served the public well, it has grown to represent a $500,000,000 industry employing 450,000 persons—**more than all other forms of transportation combined.**

A SERIOUS SITUATION EXISTS

Trucks, Trailers, and freight terminals which represent most of this investment have been bought out of earnings. Today heavy wartime traffic is rapidly burning up the equipment so laboriously acquired. At the same time production of civilian trucks and Trailers was stopped early in 1942 and only a few have been released since. Because of substantially higher operating costs and frozen rates, many operators are losing money—and continued losses are one of the surest ways in which highway transportation can be destroyed.

If Canada's motor transport industry is to survive, two things are vital: (1) new replacement vehicles—and, of course, repair parts—must be supplied in adequate numbers; (2) a rate schedule must be permitted which will enable the carriers to operate on at least a break-even basis.

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Of the 450,000 persons directly employed by the motor transport industry in prewar years, 45% are in the armed forces. This means approximately 202,000 jobs for returning men.

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A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE
IT CAN *pull* MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY

CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Program of Polish Liberation Committee has Peasant Appeal

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

NO MATTER what one's personal opinions re the merits of the case, there is almost no doubt that creation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation puts finis to one of the most troublesome questions in the world and eliminates a source of constant Eastern European friction. This is not to say that everything is decided and everything is completed in Poland. Quite the contrary. But examination of the whole affair and careful reading of the manifesto and other issued documents serves to convince one that the matter has been handled at its roots and that the measures taken have signs of permanence.

Here is how it all happened. On the morning of July 24, correspondents heard broadcasts from London and other European capitals making reference to the creation of a new Polish Government in Moscow. All efforts to discover what had happened were unavailing. At 5.15 that afternoon all correspondents were telephoned and asked to report to the press department at 6 p.m. On our arrival we were not told what was up, but a few minutes later a press department official came out beaming and handed out closely typed onionskin pages. "There will be four more documents," he said and disappeared into the inner recesses of the suite of offices.

With interest we read an announcement to the effect that the Polish National Council had created the Polish Committee of National Liberation and appointed its members, whose names were appended. The announcement was in the form of a decree signed at Warsaw, July 21. The next documents brought out were signed at Kholm, Poland, July 22, and included the manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation which is destined to go down in the history of Eastern Europe and will affect the social life of every country east of the Oder and west of the Soviet frontier.

Democratic Revolution

Essentially the manifesto which was published in the world press and needn't be cited here is an appeal for creation of a free democratic independent Poland, for which purpose the main task is to defeat the Hitlerites. This is a revolutionary document. But it is not a document of proletarian socialist revolution. Rather it creates foundations for the realization in Poland of what one calls bourgeois democratic revolution which grants to the people such elementary liberties as we won in the years between the Mackenzie-Papineau rebellions and Confederation and later, and which the American people won after the American Revolution. Such liberties include freedom of press, conscience, organization and assembly, all of which are granted in the manifesto.

Without doubt the most important feature in the document however, and of course, the most important feature of all bourgeois democratic revolutions, is its stresses on making land available to peasants—poor middle sharecroppers, renters, peasants with large families and agricultural laborers. To make the importance of this section of the manifesto still clearer, Pravda and other Soviet papers published whole lines of it in black type, the only emphasis in pages of material relating to the change.

Where will this land be obtained? The manifesto says the land fund will be created in a manner to be directed by the Department of Agriculture and in accordance with proposed land reforms. This fund will consist of movable and immovable landed property and lands owned by Germans and traitors, as well as land more than 110 acres in extent, in territories which were joined to the German Empire (taken from Poland at the beginning of the war) and all lands more than 220 acres in extent in parts of Poland administered by Germany. German and traitors' properties will be confiscated without compensation. Landowners' properties will be taken by land fund, also without payment, but the owners' livelihood will be secured.

To Give Land

What will be done with this land? The fund will create new peasant holdings by giving land to the landless and will benefit poorer peasants by giving them more land, taking as a basis an eleven acre average for each family. If enough land to provide this minimum is unavailable in any one district, the State will assist peasants to move elsewhere, if they desire.

One can see what a powerful instrument this is for changing Poland. What does this land reform accomplish? It destroys in one full swoop the whole social and political basis of control by the rich landowners who historically had been responsible for Poland's imperialist expansionist policies. At the same time it destroys those who mainly support the Polish Exiles in London. By giving land it will win—and of this there can't be any doubt, judging by experiences in other countries including this one—passionate support from the peasantry which is Poland's basic mass population. Peasants who get land will be unlikely to give it back or to support regimes which will take it away. And finally, in the present situation where Poland must fight for its freedom against the Germans, this land reform is the greatest foundation for a tremendous fund of militarily able manpower.

A peasant who has the prospect of getting land will fight for it with all his power in areas still held by the Germans. The news of land reform will set off a new and irresistible wave of guerrilla struggle. There is room here for admiration of the political leaders who drew this program.

Just as the manifesto offers charter rights to the peasantry, so does it guarantee better conditions of work for workers, social security measures and housing developments. And most interesting is the stress on "private initiative which revives the pulse of economic life", as deserving government support.

One can see why this program is non-socialist. It doesn't destroy private property but on the contrary, creates more private property by creating new tens of thousands of small land holdings. It doesn't nationalize all industry but only that owned by traitors and Germans. It doesn't create collective farms, nor does it limit suffrage, except by excluding from its rights traitors and those "who betrayed Poland in 1939."

This manifesto was issued on July 24 in Moscow, though signed in Kholm, July 22. It was published in the Moscow press, July 25. On the evening of July 25 we were again called to the Press Department and were handed a declaration by the Soviet Government which states that the Soviet Government has no intention of changing the social system in Poland and would not interfere with the civilian administration, and for this purpose came to an agreement with Polish authorities. Its sole purpose in entering Poland, the Soviet Government declared, was to pursue the enemy, expel him from Poland, reach him in his lair and to help Poland achieve independent, free and democratic statehood.

Program Will Win Support

Your correspondent who has been following closely the argument in SATURDAY NIGHT between Gatley Philipp and Watson Kirkconnell well appreciates developments in Canada and in connection with these events. He respectfully declines to enter the lists with the above two gentlemen. But he recommends a close study of the actions of the new Polish Committee.

It is easy to say the Russian Government created the new Polish regime. This will be said by many of course. But more important is whether the program as created in the manifesto answers the major needs of the Polish people. If it does, and your correspondent thinks it does, then regardless of how the Committee was set up, it will win the support of the mass of Poland's population, and naturally owing to events and conditions in Europe, the Committee will remain in power.

The London Exiles have had their inning. They could have passed reforms. They could have given land to the people and promised the workers better working conditions. They could have given such an important post as that of reparations for German-caused damages to such logical persons as a Jewish leader but all this they didn't do. Thus they have forfeited whatever chance they had to come back. Such are the realities of life and one must face them in Europe, willy-nilly.

One needn't be a soothsayer to forecast that between the Polish regime and the Soviet Union only friendship will exist henceforth. But this doesn't mean that all points of issue have been settled. There are still questions. All these questions still have to be discussed with Russia and with the Allies, and some will prove thorny indeed. In fact as correspondents forecast it in discussion of some of these problems, world opinion will learn with surprise that some members of the present Polish Committee represent many a Polish expansionist nationalist view. Above all one must counsel friendly watchfulness because of the social changes involved. Another social experiment is on the way.

When China is freed she will have the working basis for a navy of her own. With the sealing off of China's seaboard by the Japs, thousands of Chinese sailors are now serving on Allied ships. Like other seamen they learn to man the oerlikon guns.

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B.C. LETTER

Big Strides In Hospital Plan

By P. W. LUCE

HOSPITAL insurance has now been in effect in British Columbia for six months, and its importance as a health factor is steadily becoming recognized. To date 460 members of the Associated Hospital Services have received direct benefits amounting to over $20,000, this for the very trifling sum they had paid out as fees to the organization.

There are 24,000 persons enrolled. Of these, 11,000 are direct subscribers, and 13,000 are members of their families. The subscription is $1.50 a month for a man and wife and all their children, or 60c a month for a single person. In case of illness or accident the insured receives hospital care for thirty days in the contract year, the service provided being in the standard wards which have a rate of $3.50 per day. Should the insuree desire private or semi-private ward attention, the extra charge is at his own expense.

Hospitalization is available in any part of British Columbia where there are facilities, and arrangements can be made for treatment in other provinces. Patients have been cared for in Toronto and in Winnipeg, with a minimum of red tape.

The plan became operative last February, when 1500 employees of forty Vancouver firms, and their dependents, made their initial insurance payments. Since then the employees of 322 industrial and business groups have joined this nonprofit organization.

Peat Fires Hard to Put Out

Underground fires in peat lands on Lulu Island have given the residents much worry this summer. One farmhouse and several outbuildings have been destroyed, and many others have narrowly escaped. Heavy smoke palls have covered much of the Island and drifted over to Vancouver.

Starting from a surface blaze near the mouth of the Fraser River, the fire crept deep down through the porous subsoil, occasionally erupting at isolated spots. At one time it covered an area of five square miles.

A peat fire is almost impossible to extinguish. Trenches and ditches are dug at strategic spots and vast quantities of water poured in, but this cannot penetrate the earth for any great distance. The lay of the land may carry off the water in the wrong direction, and cases are known where surface fires have broken out on both sides of a filled ditch simultaneously. Occasionally a blaze will erupt weeks after the fire is supposed to have died out, and it is not until the heavy winter rainfall that the farmers feel really secure.

Shank's Mare for Horse Fans

"Going to the races" has been a new thrill for many Vancouver devotees of the sport this season. The WPTB regards horse-racing as unessential to the war effort, and taxis are banned from carrying passengers to Lansdowne Park, which is three miles from the end of streetcar transportation.

The B. C. Racing Association, mindful of the fact that patronage and profits go together, has arranged a horse-jitney service over the three-mile gap. Ancient tally-hos carry fifty passengers a trip. Farm wagons, delivery vans, light express wagons, and even a few low-slung beer barrel haulers trundle along with smaller loads. Some of the vehicles have rough lumber seats. Others have standing room only, and not much of that.

There is no charge for the service, and no guarantee of accommodation. It's first come, first served. Thousands have to hike the three miles to the racetrack early in the afternoon, and then hike the three miles back again early in the evening.

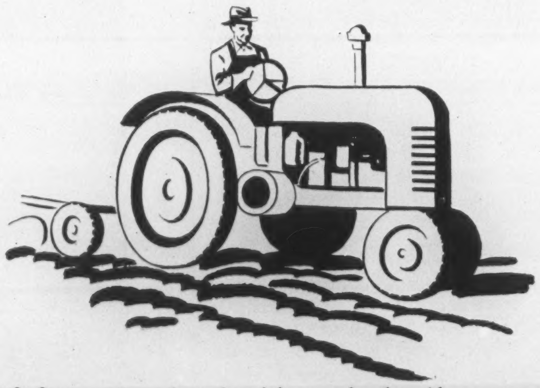
In spite of this handicap, the attendance compares favorably with former years.

Vacation FOR VICTORY

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED ON THE FARMS THIS SUMMER

IT'S healthy pleasant work, "helping out" on a Canadian farm! Thousands of Canadian students from high schools and colleges, and thousands of office workers and war workers on vacation . . . both men and women . . . are needed to help Canadian farmers solve the manpower shortage—and bring in the crops for Victory.

There will be vegetables to tend, hoe, and weed . . . sunny orchards to work in. Vegetables and fruits must be harvested . . . apples and other fruits for home use and for overseas . . . vitamin-rich vegetables for our armed forces and for Canadian workers. You can do your share!



At poultry farms and dairy farms, there will be milking to do—feeding cattle and poultry—delivering fresh products into town, for home markets and shipment overseas. You'll be paid, for your work of course—extra vacation earnings—and you'll be helping fill the manpower shortage.

Driving a tractor is tricky work—but if you can drive a car, you can do it. The experience you gain will be worthwhile to you . . . as well as a source of increased income. Plan now to make your contribution to Victory, by helping in this real way!

HOW TO ARRANGE YOUR VICTORY VACATION

Consult any special local committee or office established to deal with farm labour placements in your town or city, or, write to your Provincial Director of Farm Labour at the Capital of your Province, or, get in touch with your nearest Employment or Selective Service Office.

Spend at least a part of this summer helping on a Canadian farm—near your own home.

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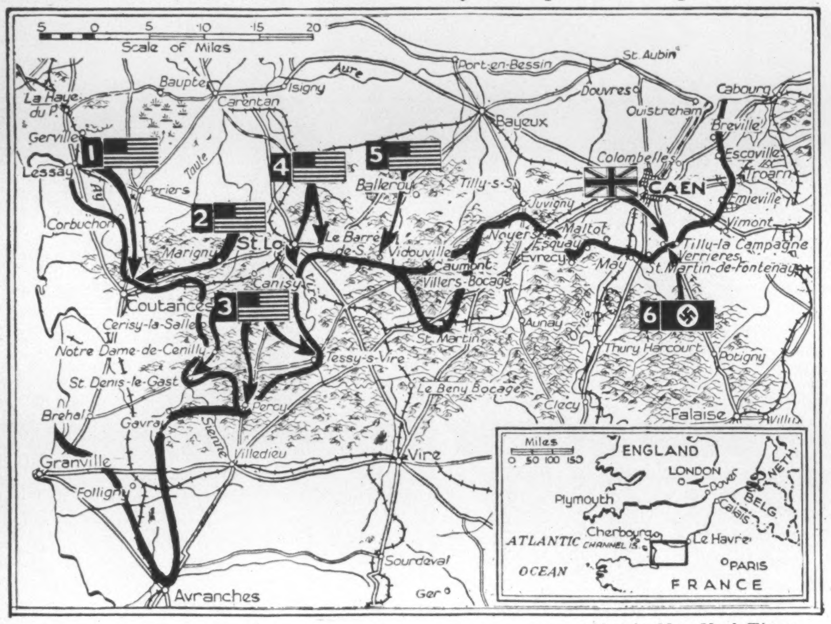
THE HITLER WAR

This Month of August Will See Decisive Battle of War

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN NORMANDY the Allies are well on the way to breaking out of the narrow, sea-to-sea front held and hardened by the Germans during the weeks of our build up. When they break the German grip at Avranches, Rommel will be left with one flank in the air and will have to wheel back his whole line gradually to Paris and the line of the Seine, abandoning the west and south of France. We will be out into the open at last, and have ample room to manoeuvre. Once we secure that, our superior resources insure early victory in the west.

On the Eastern Front the Red Army, after its greatest week of successes of the entire war, is engaged in four great battles. There is the Battle of the Baltic. Bagramian's army is almost at Riga, where it will not only have placed a loop around the entire German force north of there, cutting all rail and road connections with the south, but will rob the Germans of their best evacuation port.



Map by New York Times.

In our break-out offensive in Normandy the Americans, surging through Coutances (1) took Granville and Avranches. The Germans in the centre, at Percy and Tessy (3) held strongly, but the new British thrust from Caumont south towards Vire promised to lever them out of the salient.

There is the Battle of East Prussia. Cherniakovsky's army, after a ten-day pause in its bridgehead across the Niemen, has opened its drive through the Suwalki triangle towards Insterburg and Koenigsberg. The first of these, the most important rail junction in East Prussia, lies in the exposed eastern plain, and should fall fairly readily to the Soviet forces advancing from Kaunas along the path of the Imperial Russian armies of 1914. But across the whole southern part of East Prussia the Masurian Lakes will present a considerable obstacle, though they are not likely again to yield the faltering Germans a Tannenberg.

Following down the map there is the Battle of Warsaw. Polish communications aren't quite as much centred on Warsaw as French are on Paris. On account of the century-and-a-quarter-long partition of the country, German communications in Western Poland are independent of Warsaw. But the latter is still the key to the whole of Central Poland, and its capture will have great political and psychological importance.

Silesia Is Vital

Finally there is the Battle for Galicia and Silesia, in the south. Already up to the Vistula along its entire length from Warsaw down to the junction with the San, and well across the latter stream, the Red Armies of the Ukraine, with much of their initial offensive power still unspent, are driving hard on Cracow and the supremely important industrial area of Silesia just beyond. This goal is only 125 miles ahead of them, as I write early in the week.

If one includes the cluster of Polish mining and heavy industrial cities roundabout Katowice, and the Czech steel centre of Moravska Ostrava, together with the string of ugly German steel towns along the bottom edge of Upper Silesia, one has a region second in importance only to the Ruhr in the whole of German-occupied Europe.

With the severe bombing of the Ruhr this Silesian area, which because of its remoteness has never been attacked, has gained added value. Its loss would truly be a body blow to the German war economy.

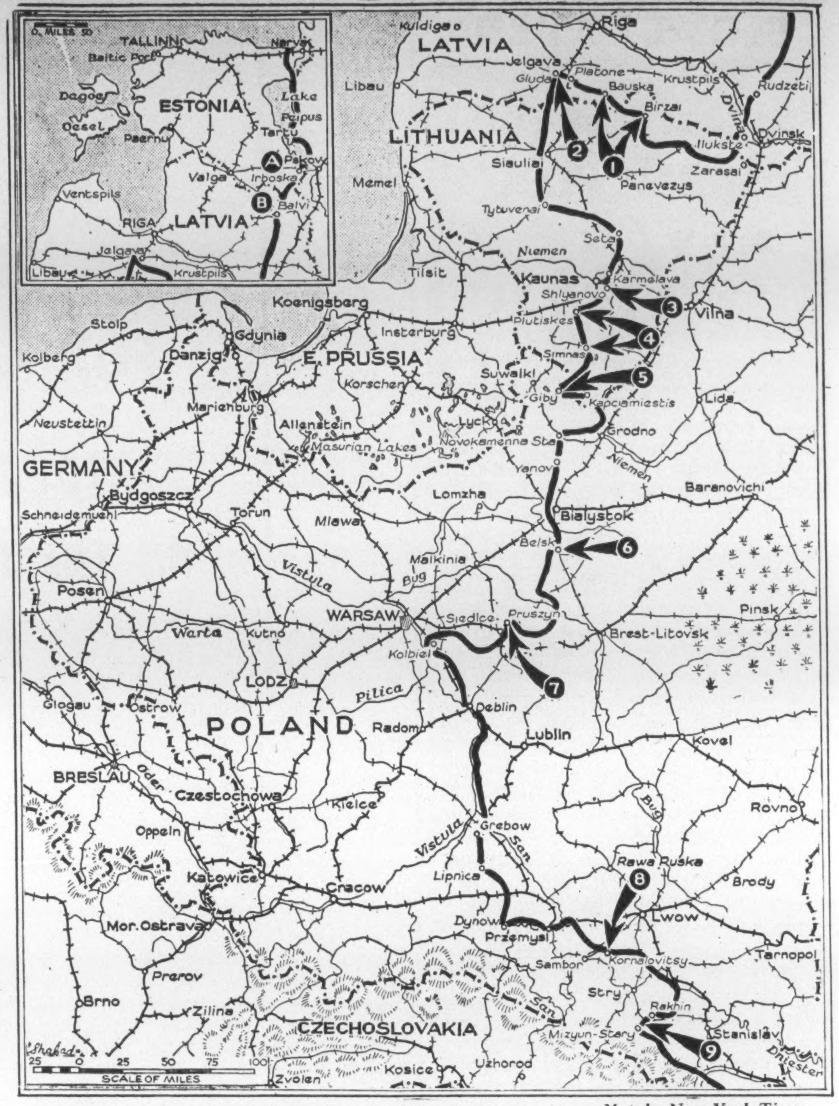
For all of Goebbels' vague promises of a new mobilization in Germany which is going to produce not only "many more divisions" for the front, but also "many more good German workers" for the armament industry ("total" mobilization "at last", comes a long time after Stalingrad, just as the "final" establishment of order on the home front comes a long time after Hitler's seizure of power in 1933) it is hard to see how the Germans can meet the Russian threat.

Half Their Armies Lost

They have chosen to put half of their armor on the Normandy and Italian fronts, and to hold on to every corner of Europe which they ever conquered. And on top of the endless casualties of five years of war, they have just lost the equivalent of some 50 divisions in the opening weeks of the Russian offensive. They will lose more in the Baltic States, and more all along the cruel front every day of the summer. Soon, indeed, half of their army in the east will be gone.

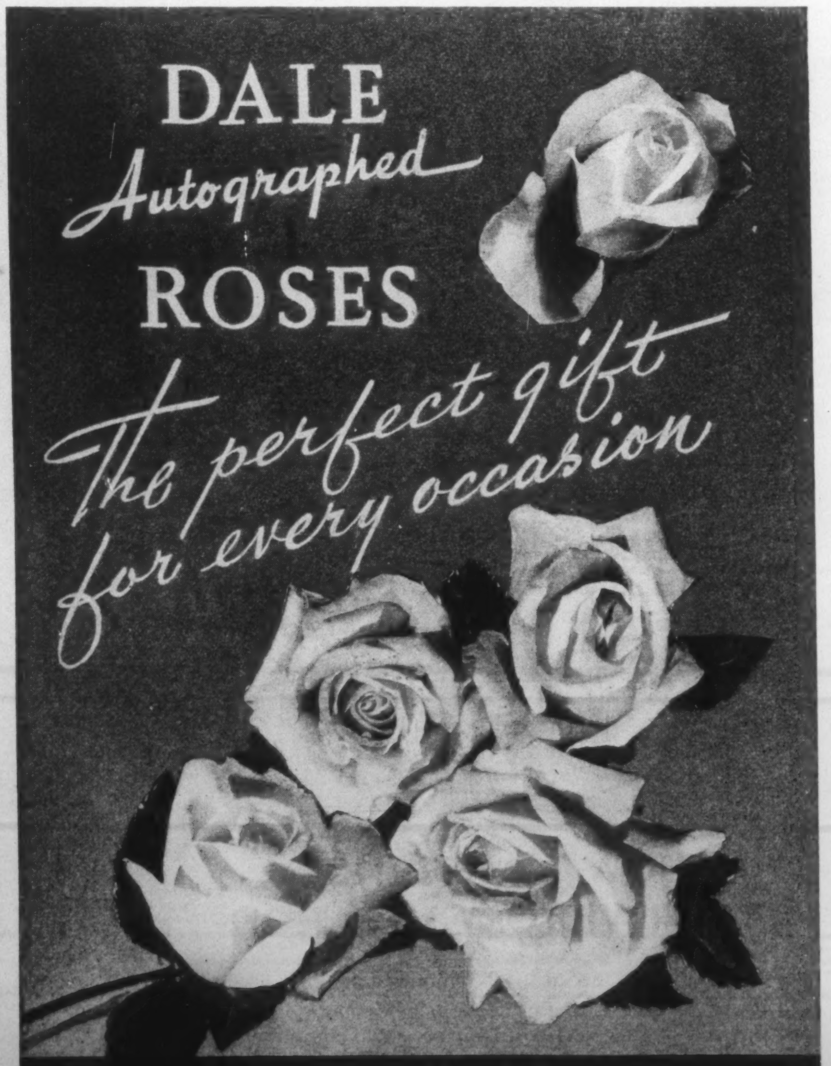
Not far from half of the army which they had in Italy last May has been killed, captured or wounded. And on the Normandy front we have already taken prisoner the equivalent of seven of their under-strength divisions since D-Day. Add in the killed and wounded and a good half of their Normandy strength has been used up. This is the calculation which shouts, more than the list of towns and cities captured, that the German game is up.

We shall see this manpower shortage proven in a remarkable way, I believe, once we pry loose the short, compact front with which Rommel has been able to contain us during the build-up period. This front of less than 100 miles he could man heavily, and here a dozen of the toughest German divisions could make a good



Map by New York Times.

By press time the Russians were well past most points marked on this map, thrusting towards Riga and East Prussia, and assaulting Warsaw.



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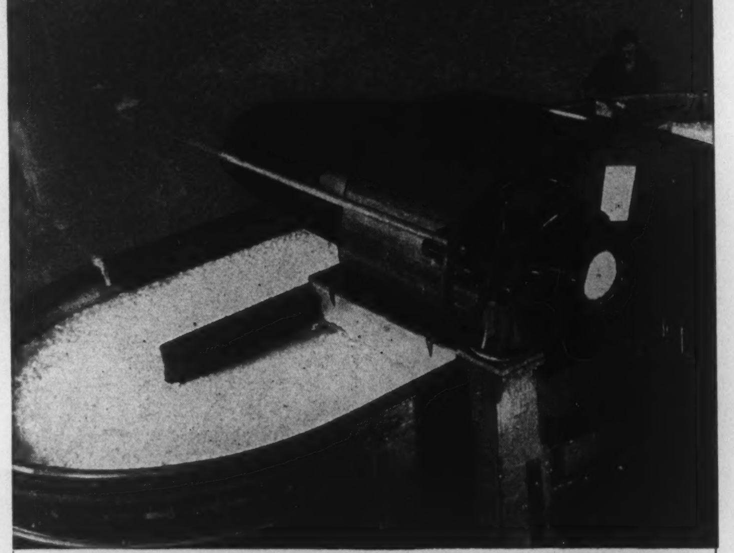

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showing, with as many mediocre ones; just as a few good German divisions made a good showing for a long time on the narrow Italian front.

This narrow German front in Normandy, as General Fuller has pointed out in *News-Week*, was like a door hinged at Caen, and bolted at Lessay. Montgomery first tried to smash the hinge, on the principle that a victory there would disrupt the entire German disposition, and leave the bulk of Rommel's army on the wrong side of our break-through towards Paris. It was hitting at strength, rather than at weakness as the Russians invariably do. But the prize was great.

The hinge proved too strong. So Montgomery, who had probably provided for this alternative, hit at the bolt, and swung the door back. Unless the Germans could check this swing and catch the bolt again at Avranches, at the bottom of the Cherbourg Peninsula, the door would swing wide open, and we would be able to pour through the opening and around the German flank.

Door Is Shoved Open

As I write, the word has just come through that we have Avranches, though the Germans, with their shoulder hard pressed against the door, are still holding strongly in the middle of the line, and have retaken Percy and Tessy.

With victory now certain, and only a matter of time, political questions are coming more to the fore. With the setting up of a "Committee of National Liberation" in the first Polish city across the Bug River, a group made up mainly of Communists and containing the wife of a prominent Soviet Commissar, the Polish question suddenly became acute.

When this committee was immediately recognized by the Kremlin as the de facto authority (but not the government) of Poland, accepted the Soviet demands for Eastern Polish territory and outlined its (or Russia's) proposals for a western frontier on the Oder, the Polish Government-in-exile in London rightly decided that the last minute of the last hour for negotiation had come. It has sent its peasant premier, Mikolajcyzk, to Moscow to talk with Stalin, with full powers to negotiate an agreement.

Can Mikolajcyzk secure some sort of compromise from Stalin, which will eliminate the personalities mutually objected to in both the Chelm Committee and the London Government, unite the rest in a single new provisional government in Warsaw, and perhaps make some concessions to Poland on the territorial question?

Polish Legitimacy

As Walter Lippman has pointed out, the Polish Prime Minister has something which is valuable to Stalin: he is custodian of Polish legitimacy. He can form a new cabinet, and negotiate treaties signing away to Russia certain Polish territory, and others annexing to Poland certain German territory, and give these acts the stamp of legitimacy.

The use by Stalin of such an instrument as the Chelm Committee for this purpose runs into the danger that the great part of the Polish nation may forever repudiate the settlement, and remain rebellious.

One may say: Stalin could easily look after *that*. *But* not if he wants good relations with Britain and the United States. That is why this Polish settlement is so fascinating and so fateful. It is a test-case. Are we going to have puppet governments like the Kuusinen "Government" installed in Finland in 1939, and the Chelm Committee of 1944, all through eastern Europe, with complete Soviet domination of these states, purge of national elements, and the inevitable 99 per cent plebiscite for absorption into the USSR, all resulting in a sharp line drawn across Europe and a rivalry which might lead to another war?

Or will the expansive Soviets be able to restrain their ambition, in face of what must appear the opportunity of a century, remain within their frontiers of 1940, and really allow their neighbors to be "free and independent", as the much-used phrase runs.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN WAR HEROES

By
GORDON SINCLAIR
Internationally-famous journalist and author of several best-selling books on war and travel.

"ROME FELL SIX DAYS LATER"

WHEN the Hitler Line was smashed before the fall of Rome, Canadians smashed it. Spearheading those Canadians was Canada's Gay Gordons, the 48th Highlanders.

Incredible, but true, is the adventure of Lieutenant Norman Ballard, an Ontario divinity student, during that victory.

Ballard's company had knocked out four anti-tank guns, two armored cars, numerous pill boxes, a tank and a howitzer, then advanced through a forest of oak.

Beyond lay a wheatfield and the Highlanders pushed through that grain in the confidence that another regiment was with them.

But they were alone!

Leading his platoon of 24 men, Ballard was ahead of the main battalion when 39 Nazi snipers and machine gunners opened fire from a fortified ridge.

Ballard's runner fell. Seizing the wounded man's rifle, the officer charged through broken wire. The rifle was empty. Ballard didn't have a single shell. He tossed the empty rifle away, then raced up hill and through the wire, toward the enemy.

Ballard, alone and unarmed, kicked four Nazi snipers in the teeth, eyes and nose until they raised their hands in squealing surrender.

Seventeen of his 24 men were able to pelt forward and help their officer. On the way they killed nine Germans, wounded twice as many, captured the ridge and held it four hours until they made another advance.

Counting the four snipers Ballard kicked into surrender, prisoners numbered 30 and Nazi dead were nine. The casualties of the Highlanders numbered seven, of whom three will live to fight again.

Rome fell six days later.

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44-4

East Prussia Transfer Will Help Keep Peace

By R. M. COPER

The transfer of East Prussia to Poland is necessary to ensure a decent German national existence. Such an existence is an integral part of lasting peace. It cannot come about if the German imperialists are left in positions of influence.

If, however, an undemocratic Poland should regard the transfer of East Prussia as a prize and not a trust, the transfer would have disastrous consequences, apart from violating the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

THE great Swiss musical clown, Grock, would often sit down at a grand piano to find that his chair was too far away from the instrument. With much panting and snorting, pushing and shoving he would then move the huge grand close to the tiny chair. I am reminded of this performance by nearly all of the ingenious plans that have been devised for the solution of the German problem. Every conceivable law of social and political development is violated in these plans for the purpose of eliminating further aggression by the German imperialists—when the simple and obvious thing to do it to eliminate these imperialists directly.

I will here discuss a different plan that is receiving wide attention at present, the transfer of the province of East Prussia to Poland. I will argue that this transfer is necessary as part of a plan to confine the Germans to a compact Germany, a plan that will be demanded by those Germans who once were able to think and will again be able to think a few years hence. It will be easy for them to persuade the majority of the Germans that the loss of East Prussia is not the price but a prerequisite for a decent national existence—if the victors put these thinking Germans in a position to persuade their compatriots; that is, if the victors mete out to the full the only direct punishment possible, namely, the punishment of the German imperialists.

Punish Imperialists

On no other basis can the German people at large be punished for tolerating their present inhuman regime; their punishment can consist of nothing but genuine penitence and the readily acknowledged obligation to make amends. There can be no penitence if those Germans who will cry for revenge, and not for decency, are left in positions of influence.

I will argue, further, that the transfer of East Prussia to Poland would be disastrous if it were part of a plan that would involve indefinite safeguards against the hysterical nationalism to be expected if the professional German nationalists and imperialists are not rendered impotent.

The Atlantic Charter declares that the victors are not seeking territorial aggrandizement. The transfer of East Prussia, however, is, under certain circumstances, necessary not only for lasting peace but also for a decent national existence of Germany (which is an integral part of lasting peace). The Atlantic Charter could not cover this point because at the time it was drawn up no one could foresee the degree of unity between the foremost United Nations that has developed since. But this unity is not yet what it must be in order to remove the transfer of East Prussia from the sphere of territorial aggrandizement. It is not yet clear that the Polish government-in-exile as at present constituted regards the acquisition of East Prussia as anything but a prize.

Safeguard Poland

It has been suggested, for instance by Mr. Walter Lippmann, that in order to safeguard the Polish possession of East Prussia part of this province should be taken over by the Soviet Union; the idea being that Germany should know that any attempt to regain East Prussia would lead to war, not only with Poland, but with the Soviet Union. This again is unmitigated power politics and territorial aggrandizement.

I do not mean to say by this that the Soviet Union may not in the end take part of East Prussia. But if she does, it will be for no other reason than distrust of Poland. If all efforts to establish a democratic regime in Poland should fail; if Polish governments should take up the attitude that the transfer of East Prussia is a prize and not a trust, the Russians certainly will insist on getting part of that province in order to avert, as far as they can, a future explosion.

On the other hand, if both Poland and Germany are protected by democracy—and either both of them or neither of them will have democracy—there will be no need to protect Poland by the armed might of the Soviet Union.

With this I have already covered most of the second argument—that the transfer of East Prussia will be disastrous if it is not accompanied by the elimination of the German imperialists from power. It is hard to believe that the Soviet government would consent to the transfer of East Prussia if this transfer involved rampant German nationalism. But seeing that the Soviet government has consented, it is logical to infer that the foreign-policy experts of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on how to deal with the German imperialists. And this is reassuring.

A Compact Germany

It might be said—and it will be said by people who have always poohpoohed the Atlantic Charter—that the United Nations are not justified in diminishing Germany's territory. The answer is that the transfer of East Prussia, though it violates the letter of the Charter, complies with its spirit. The transfer is necessary to unite the Germans in a compact Germany. Here, I do not think so much of minorities. An enlightened world can deal with the problem of minorities by a multitude of means; though, as we are not yet quite enlightened, I believe that the German population will have to be taken out of East Prussia. I have a different point in mind.

Reasonable Germans were gratified that the Treaty of Versailles relieved their country of overseas colonies. Reasonable Germans will be gratified when the settlement of this war relieves them of East Prussia. For this province is nothing but a colony of Germany. Germans, who know the history of their own country, speak of the development of their easternmost province as of a great German colonizing achievement.

It was only in the Bismarckian Reich, which existed from 1871 to 1918, that East Prussia began to grow into an integral part of Germany. Versailles separated the province from Germany and literally made it a colony again.

Nobody would suggest that the Polish Corridor be handed back to Germany in order to make East Prussia contiguous to Germany proper. But as long as the two are not contiguous, and East Prussia remains German, the province's economy will be suspended in midair, as it was suspended after 1918, unintegrated with either the German or the Polish economy. It was the consequent languishing of the East Prussian economy, and the hopeless attempts of successive governments of the Weimar Republic to relieve this languishing, which did more than any other single factor to render the political strife in Germany so bitter that Hitler could make easy capital out of the cleavage.

The transfer of East Prussia, thus, is a measure which is fraught with dangers, but which, if handled with due consideration of all it involves, will be an outstanding contribution to lasting peace.

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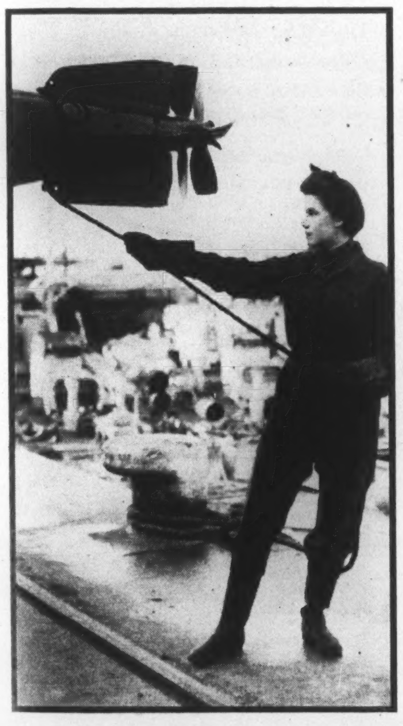
Allied Libraries Plan Help For Free Europe

By EDMUND ROBERTS

It is estimated that twenty million books will be needed to restock the libraries that have been destroyed by the Nazis in Occupied Europe. An Allied Commission has already started work on arranging the restoration of the libraries and already more than a million and a half volumes have been collected.

The British Government has made a grant of twenty thousand pounds towards the work and an Inter-Allied Book Centre in London is housing the books.

ENGLAND'S Poet Laureate, John Masefield, calls for a greatly increased use of books. Governments over much of the world he says, have found it possible to strangle thought, education, the acquisition of knowledge, and the practice of the human arts.



Hoisting torpedoes from M.T.B.'s to store at a Naval port is all in a day's work to this British W.R.E.N.

This is only too true over the vast areas of Occupied Europe and in Germany itself. One of the most stupendous tasks with which the United Nations will be faced after the war will be to restore the libraries of ravished Europe and to supply the liberated peoples with reading matter. The problem is already being tackled by the librarians, historians, and literary men of all the allied countries.

Books keep the flame of freedom burning brightly, and as nothing else they hand on the torch of knowledge down the years. Therefore it was to be expected that the first victims of the Nazi regime should be books. Eleven years ago great piles of books were burnt in Berlin. Those flames marked the funeral pyre of German culture and kindled the first sparks of the fire that only six years later set the world ablaze.

Louvain Ruined Again

The strictest censorship has been clapped on the written and the printed word in Germany and every German-occupied country, and the Nazis' deliberate wrecking of the creations of the spirit is typified in the fate of the world-famous library of Louvain in Belgium. In August, 1914, it was destroyed and the University archives dating back 500 years, and 300,000 rare old volumes, many of them priceless, were reduced to ashes.

After the war a fund was raised in the United States to build a new library, and many nations contributed to the resurrection of the library. The new building was completed in 1928 to house 600,000 volumes. Many thousands of books were sent from America; the Vatican made a gift of a host of volumes from its great library; and the John Rylands Library of Manchester despatched over 55,000 volumes. This last gift was kept apart, without interfering with the full use of the whole collection, so that British generosity should always be appreciated.

But the Nazis who signalized their conquest of their homeland by the destruction of its books, know where to find the ultimate menace to their ambitions. In the spring of 1940 the lovely building, erected in the style of the Flemish Renaissance was again destroyed.

A controversy had arisen when it was rebuilt, over the inscription on its facade. The Belgians had rejected: "Destroyed by German Fury: Restored by American Generosity," lest it should offend German scholars and perpetuate bitter resentment.

"It is now chiselled in the hearts of every decent man and woman the world over," declared the Mayor of New York, referring to the second holocaust.

Tremendous Task

The task of restoration now, 30 years after the start of the first world war, will be much greater because of the far more widespread devastation. It is estimated that at least 20,000,000 volumes will be required to restock the European libraries destroyed by the Germans or by bombing. A short time back one of Britain's most eminent librarians, Mr. M. B. Headicar, formerly in charge of the London School of Economics Library, and who, at the beginning of the war came out of retirement at the request of the Merton and Morden Library (Oxford), was appointed to take charge of this work on behalf of the United Nations. About a million and a half books have already been collected.

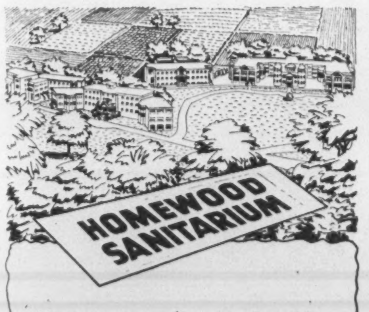
It is evident that the complete restocking of European libraries will take many years, and therefore it is more than possible that in some countries students will not find the books they need at hand. The American Chief Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish, proposes that in such cases they should have immediate access to collections in the libraries of other regions. Mr. Luxmoore Newcombe, of Britain's National Central Library, is in favor of this scheme, and even before the war his library was the intermediary for the loaning and borrowing of books in 30 different countries. The nucleus, then, of an international organization already exists.

During the year ended February last the Books and Periodicals Commission of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, carried out some extremely important work. The commission includes members of nearly a dozen allied countries and its meetings were also attended by observers from the United States, Russia, China, and the British Dominions.

The British Government has made a grant of 20,000 pounds and 40 sets of the thousand outstanding British books issued since the war, and a similar number of sets of 300 scientific and learned publications are being purchased for the national and university libraries of occupied countries with this money and the contributions made by the Allies according to their resources.

An "Inter-Allied Book Centre" in London, equipped by the British Government, will house these books, large numbers of others recovered from salvage, and other gifts. A committee of historians has formulated plans for two major works, a history of European civilization for students between 16 and 18 years, and a handbook of suggestions for teachers of history. Plans have also been drawn up for the provision of printing machinery and paper.

It is hoped, too, to institute a United Nations Organization for Education and Cultural Reconstruction, a kind of "intellectual Unrra", as it has been called. This will encourage the study of the culture of other countries, exchange of teachers, and the promotion of contact between scientific and other learned societies.



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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Sentimental Biography of the Allied Commander in Europe

EISENHOWER, MAN AND SOLDIER, by Francis Trevelyan Miller. (Winston, $2.50.)

IN 1915 one of the officers of the West Point Academy wrote, "We did not see in Eisenhower a man who would throw himself into his job so completely that nothing else would matter." Perhaps that stern opinion had something to do with examinations, for one-third of the class were ahead of him when he came to graduation. But the young man had many interests, football and cheerleading, friends and people in general, news and extra-curricular reading. He was too much alive to be a "grind". Furthermore he was blessed with a quick intelligence and a great memory, and could "mug-up" a subject, when necessary, with the speed of a jury-lawyer.

Once commissioned as a second lieutenant his professional advancement was fairly rapid. He had specialized (by himself) in tank-warfare and in 1918 was marked as a most competent trainer in the Tank Corps. In 1921 he was in command of the 301st Tank Battalion, and a Major. He served in Panama and then went to the Philippines.

In Washington in 1927 he led a class of 200 selected students in the General Staff's course of map and terrain problems. That sent him to France in the next two years studying the battlegrounds. From 1933 to 1935 he was assistant to General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, and then went with MacArthur to Manila where he learned to fly.

In 1940 he was a full Colonel, in 1941 a Brigadier General, in 1942 a Major General and Chief of the War Plans Division. Five days after Pearl Harbor he was sent to England in command of American forces in the European theatre. His ideas on co-operation were so definite, his personality so alluring, that the British military experts accepted him with open arms. In 1943, now a full General, he was named as Commander of all the Allied armies in Europe.

In Africa he told both British and American troops that if they couldn't get along together they would go home on a slow boat, unescorted. And intelligent officers in both armies rejoiced. If he and "Monty" and Cunningham and Tedder could work together in complete harmony a private from Brooklyn ought not to burn with wrath at Jock Learoyd or even Mulvaney.

The record of General Eisenhower is remarkable, even great, but this book is not a great biography. The writer is obsessed with the old phrase "home-town boy makes good," and thrilled with the undoubted fact that the man is as American as corn-on-the-cob. He had a Puritan upbringing by a mother with six sons. Anything he got, as a boy, he worked for; as a harvester, as a fireman in a creamery, as a juvenile roustabout doing chores. The writer delves deep into genealogy, reaches back two hundred years into the annals of the United Brethren and trails the progenitors of the General through Texas to Abilene, Kansas, where the boy grew up—just like any other boy with more ambition than money.

And here he is on top of the world, but still delighted to see old friends of the grocery store and the soda-fountain. Why wouldn't he be? He's a human being, even if he is a General.

Cheering the Troops

I NEVER LEFT HOME by Bob Hope. (Musson, $1.50.)

TO BRING a taste of the United States to American soldiers, Bob Hope, Frances Langford, Tony Romero and Jack Pepper flew eighty thousand miles or thereabouts, and gave a show every few minutes. They worked like truck-horses, they ate and slept where they could, they resolutely tried to be funny in hospital wards when their diction was spoiled by lumps in the throat. They roasted in Africa, they froze in Iceland and Alaska, they ate hot dust in Sicily — and they wouldn't have missed it for a million dollars. "It's fantastic," writes Bob in the final paragraph of his book, "You do just a little bit for them in comparison to what they're doing and risking for you, and you receive thousands of letters thanking you. *They* thank *you!*"

This undertone of serious wonder and gratitude is the milk in this cocoanut "if not the 'air on the hout-side." It adds punch to every joke, to the whole routine of nonsense, and leg-pulling, and screwy comment which has made Bob Hope welcome on the radio and in the pictures. And it might be just as well to assure the wiseguys that Hope writes his own stuff. When he says that the bagpipes make a noise like a cow *but* that a cow gives milk, that's the thing that an American comedian would say, and his description of the climate of North Africa—so dry that everybody spits cement—is surely his own. No deputy-assistant gag-writer would think of it.

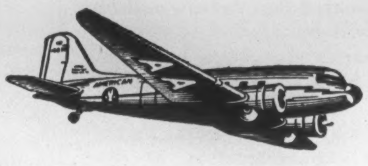
The book as a whole is uncommonly cheerful as is to be expected and the jokes are given point and flavor by a series of joyous illustrations.

Fantasy of Hope

THE GREAT SHIP and RABELAIS REPLIES, by Eric Linklater. (Macmillans, $1.50.)

THE possibility of human improvement by education, and even by the terrible discipline of war is this writer's indomitable faith. He has chosen to present his ideas through fantasies in the form of radio-plays, and in these a playful humor appears, to lighten his learning. Already "Socrates Asks Why" and "The Cornerstones" have delighted many by their charm and their sheer intelligence. One of the two in this volume, "Rabelais Replies" brings together in Elysium, Dean Swift, Bishop Grundtvig, the founder of Denmark's Folk High Schools, a young airman, lately killed, and the author of Gargantua. It's a merry collocation of talk, always in character, with a desperately serious purpose. The play which gives the title to the book is weakened by a double scene, but still is impressive as a picture of men in desperation.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.



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THE BOOKSHELF

Underground France Revealed by a Writer Who Knows It

ARMY OF SHADOWS, by Joseph Kessel. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

AN EMINENT novelist who has worked for three years in the underground movement of France determined to lay before the world what he had seen and known of the heroes and heroines under cover. Necessarily he had to disguise names, places and incidents lest the Gestapo should read between the lines, but the people are real, the exploits are real and the fierce determination and courage which made these exploits possible make a new and thrilling picture of France.

Against the Boches, against collaborationists, against spies and informers, they fight with a cold fury, an icy calculation. Even against former associates who have been forced by torture or otherwise into betrayal they are implacable even to the point of killing. Here is the story of the caves where illegal newspapers are printed, of the hundreds of ways they are distributed, of the women of all classes who risk everything to help British and Canadian airmen "on the run", of great acts of sabotage and minor acts of self-renunciation for the cause.

The short story of the two brothers, one active in the underground, the other living quietly and in peace with his books and his music, becomes thrilling at the climax when the apparent collaborationist is revealed as the Chief of all the patriots, and there is power in the description of the dinner in London when the chief guests are three Frenchmen condemned to death who are about to return to resume their rebel courses.

It's a great book in theme, in grace and strength of writing. Nothing finer has been done of late.

•

Shackled Germany

THE RISE AND FALL OF HITLER FASCISM, by German anti-fascists in Britain and Canada. (Ryerson, Live and Learn Pamphlets, 25c.)

THE complete story of the means employed by heavy industry and militarists to chain the German people to the Nazi chariot wheels. The facts are well arranged and the manner of writing definite and forceful.

•

An Easy Text-Book

"JUAN Y MARIA", por Emilia y Aurelia. (Oxford, $1.50.)

PATHS of knowledge may not always be flowery but the learning of Spanish can be dotted with romantic-looking tooth brushes and chairs, refrigerators and roasts, grandfather clocks and houses and all the other articles that daily enter into our speech. This book is a sound and charming basis for the learning of Spanish by child or grown-up.—M.D.M.

•

Maurois on America

THE MIRACLE OF AMERICA, by Andre Maurois. (Musson, $5.00.)

FROM this urbane and knowing author with a nickel-plated style comes a history of the United States, written mainly for French readers but with the hope that Americans will find it not unfair. His review of the first hundred years admirably condenses the elaborate work of earlier writers and steers clear of satirical judgments as he records the progressive revolt against incipient tyrannies, of religion, or aristocracy, of money-power.

Coming to recent times; that is to say, from 1912 onwards, he removes his wraps and indulges himself in epigram, or playful comment. So he remarks that in America a College President (such as Wilson) is often a politician *in partibus infidelium* and speaks of Bryan as "arrayed in simple honesty and a white alpaca coat." Of Coolidge he says that he had a right to linger over his words for legend has it that he uttered very few of them.

But these are mere samples of the cheerfulness which makes all of Maurois' work interesting. His judgments are serious and scarcely to be converted. "This," he says in the end, "is an essentially honest nation. It strives to move forward, from error to error, towards what it believes to be right. Tomorrow it will be, if it is well informed, the world's greatest force in the service of justice."

•

Virile Singer

BETWEEN TWO FURIOUS OCEANS and Other Poems, by Dick Diespecker. (Oxford, $1.50)

WHAT is Canada? With passion, with surging eloquence born of love for the multiple beauties of the land and for the free and fervent workers of yesterday and today, an authentic poet essays to answer. You may not have heard of Major Dick Diespecker. You will hear of him, for this long anthem of praise and pride, sometimes formless and exclamatory, sometimes colloquial and slangy, has the rhythmic beat of life.

The poem begins with description of the land itself from west to east, from "the canyon walls, loud with ferocious rivers, and the still imperious lakes" to "the green, windswept curve of Gaspe's loin." It may be said that Canadian poets have dwelt too much upon scenery, but here its glory is as a background for the lives of men.

An interlude tells of the prospector who found gold and lost it, saying "Oh, well, the hills are full of gold, but whiskey's hard to come by. I'll go back and get another poke. This man is you, your flesh and blood, your weakness and your strength." So the poem marches on picking out individuals, who fight and lose without complaint, farmers, loggers, fishermen, even the janitor of the Parliament Buildings cynical about politics. It tells of a Toronto policeman, or the waitress in a lunchroom, content in trouble, and ends with these lines.

You are the discord of the tuning orchestra
Before the majestic symphony;
The wild, unbroken stallion of the plains;
You are the child growing to manhood
Torn with the passions of his new maturity;
Quick with rage and hasty in decision,
Heady with strength and heedless of advice—industry and sloth, love and hate.

There are other moving poems in this little book, such as "Prayer for Victory" and "Tomorrow is my Master," both of which have been read over the air on several occasions by Raymond Massey, who, by the way, contributes a Foreword to the book.

Even though at times the growth of adjectives is lush and the poems explain too fully, they are still musical and fine of spirit.

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Remember loose lips lose ships and a lot of lives go down with them.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

'Background' Frail Reed for Seekers of Part-Time Employment

By ELIZABETH MANVERS

IT'S AN interesting business, this matter of trying to locate summer work. I learned that it isn't quite as simple as everyone supposes—there are hurdles.

On the one hand, in all fairness to my primary occupation, should I work at all? Not if it would mean frayed nerves in a classroom. On the other hand industry, from cafeterias to war plants, was crying for help. I would compromise by working part-time. After all nine or ten weeks is quite a vacation. And the advertisements specifying "not more than twenty-four hours a week" rather intrigued me. Four hours a day would act as balance-wheel.

Well-meaning friends and relatives who usually take the attitude that teachers have it easy—through at four o'clock, long holidays and so on—confused the issue somewhat. Why did I want to work? I should give myself a chance. And one cousin said quite frankly, "What do you think you can do?"

She had hit the nail on the head. Not being married (whether fortunately or otherwise isn't for me to say) I had to have a permit from Selective Service for even part-time work.

Very Civil Service

On my way there I was stopped by two old-fashioned ladies in rusty black. Could I please tell them the way to the park. They had heard it was a nice place to sit on a hot day.

The park? Then I realized what they meant. I have listened to the band in Hyde Park, enjoyed the scenery in Kew Gardens and sat under the trees in the Tuilleries Gardens of Paris but Queen's Park has always meant the Parliament Buildings. So I directed the two old ladies who might have stepped out of a photograph album of the last century.

In fact I went along. But not to sit in the shade. I had an idea. I might find temporary work in the civil service. After all I have been answerable to the Department of Education for years. And what is that but more or less working for the government?

Of course I had been to Queen's Park before on business concerning certificates and as a visitor to hear the debates in the Legislative Chamber. But this was different. With being directed here and there I might have developed a chip on my shoulder had it not been that the broad staircases and marble halls always create a feeling of well-being and of suddenly-acquired wealth. Where else outside the movies could I enjoy such grandeur? And it belongs to me—along with a few million others, of course. It was easy to imagine myself somebody. The Duchess of Stoneybroke, for instance.

Finally I reached an office where the welcome mat was out to the extent that I was asked to fill in an application form—height, weight, age, birthplace, physical disabilities, any special qualifications, character references, etc. Home Nursing and Domestic Science. Would they come under special qualifications? Had I known I was coming I might have pinned on my British A.R.P. badge. Not that I am very clear as to what benefit that would have been but it is just as well to make the most of myself. If I don't who will?

While I waited for the interview that followed I had a chance to enjoy delightful office surroundings. Several plants instead of the usual dreary palm or aspidistra, a rug under my feet and everything so quiet the ticking of the clock could be heard.

Almost the first question was "What type of work have you in mind? Can you type?" I thought I was ready for that one. I could type, yes. In fact, I had typed possibly one or two million words. But I wasn't a typist. Had never used any machine but my own portable and with gadgets on it that are still full of mystery as far as I am concerned, I felt it would be only a waste of time and taxpayers' money to put me at the unfamiliar, possibly more complicated, standard typewriter. But—and I was encouraged to proceed, unless it was more difficult than teaching a roomful of children, perhaps I could learn to search files—re information for birth certificates for example.

There was nothing but sympathy in evidence. Still the sad fact remained that it was typists who were needed—there were enough searchers at present—and with the assurance that my application would remain on file and I would be notified if anything turned up, I walked down the broad steps with one or two backward looks. I just couldn't forget the plants, rug or the room so quiet. Ideal that for a teacher.

It was the same thing other places. A teacher's training and experience gave background. Yes. But had I been a typist I would have been the answer to the prayers of at least two publishing houses and several offices. I wondered if some of the time and energy spent on certain High School subjects wouldn't have been better translated into a mastery of the typewriter. Being able to prove that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal didn't seem important now. Neither did the ability to state and prove the Law of Conservation of Mass or Archimedes' Principle. Did Caesar leave his Gallic Wars, or Virgil his poetry, to help me? No. Declension and conjugation of Latin nouns and verbs seemed an inadequate support in the present crisis. Even X, Y and Z, my algebraical friends, offered no solution. True, X did come into my mind, not to help but rather to raise doubts, for a brief space of time while I was having difficulty finding a certain person at Queen's Park.

Cook's Disguise

In cartoons the teacher is often featured as a scrawny female wearing glasses, and high-necked, long-skirted dresses and who draws her hair back tightly into a knob. It is the middle-aged adults' impression of the teacher they had. Alongside the cartoon conception has persisted the idea the teachers aren't good for much else. Could I cook? When I said I am a good cook it was almost as if I'd claimed to be some famous person in disguise. My evening classes in Cookery at the Technical School made little or no impression compared to the fact that I grew up on a farm. That carried its own conviction as to my probable skill as a cook. Again the practical, down-to-earth touch.

But I was saved from acquiring an inferiority complex by the fact that my qualifications were appreciated in some quarters. "I couldn't put a cultured person like you at scrubbing," said one woman in charge of an institution. Well, that was something. My experience with children, knowledge of psychology, courses in Cookery and Home Nursing made such a good impression that two positions were urged on me and dismay evinced when I said I could only stay until September as teachers were "frozen." Another position was mine for evenings if I could promise to stay on. But the gap between four and five o'clock wasn't big enough to be sure.

And so it went. Obviously jobs that required training were not logical for temporary applicants. Then so many places of business just closed up this year while the staff took a much-needed holiday—a good idea to get all the headaches over at once. And working with machinery didn't seem to be the solution for a person whom a folding chair can almost baffle.

I sensed—or perhaps it was only imagination, born of my Irish blood—a faint undercurrent of disapproval toward a single person asking for part-time work or expecting to do anything except war-work. Were it not that in my primary occuption, I am engaged in one of the most essential jobs there is, I might have been resentful.

While I have decided it mightn't be a bad idea to qualify as a typist and not have to lean again on frail "background," my sympathies are with both parties of an interview in this matter of temporary summer employment. And hot days can be extremely trying, too.

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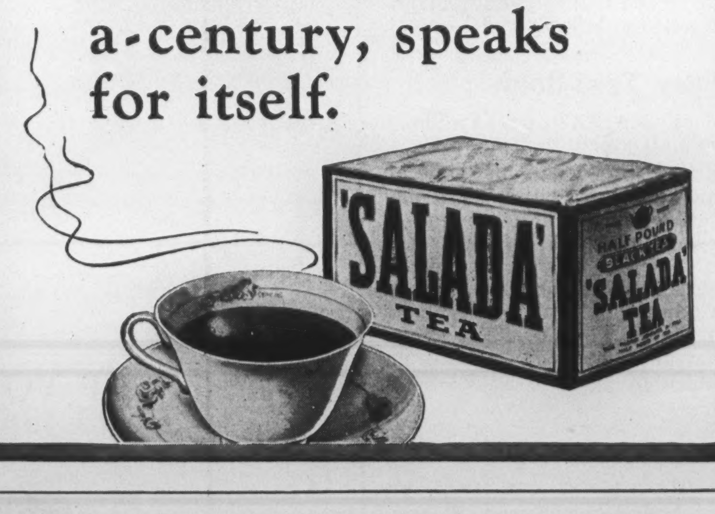

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Swiss Red Cross Guardian Angel of Europe's Child-Victims of War

By MARIE WIDMER

FROM the beginning of hostilities Europe's child-victims of war have been one of Switzerland's main concerns. Various relief measures in war-torn lands were therefore promptly established by the national Red Cross which was put in charge of this humanitarian work. In due time vacations in Switzerland of three months each, either in private homes or in special centres, were being arranged for a yearly total of at least 40,000 children from 4 to 14 years old.

These sojourns among the kind-hearted Swiss people and the excellent care they received wrought veritable miracles for the young guests. Once more their frightened eyes began to sparkle with health and happiness; once more their rights of childhood were restored to them. They became well and carefree.

Foster-Parents

Due to circumstances over which Switzerland has no control Swiss vacations for Europe's starving children are now no longer possible. It is inspiring to read, however, that during the period when they could be arranged Swiss foster-parents spent over six million Swiss francs for food and clothing for these children. During the same period 2,700 youngsters who were in need of special care and medical treatment were placed in 170 children's homes, preventoria and sanatoria, with the Swiss Red Cross, Child Help section, paying a total of 930,000 francs to cover expenses.

The Swiss Red Cross spent in addition 765,000 francs for transportation of the children, medical examination and caring for them upon their arrival and departure.

The "Centre Henri Dunant", opened at Geneva in October 1942, served as a reception centre for child war victims arriving from France, or returning there after their Swiss vacation. 12,500 children were its guests.

Fourteen "child colonies" maintained by the Swiss Red Cross in different parts of France are constantly caring for 800 to 1,000 children. In addition several hundred of these starving French youngsters are boarded with peasant families.

The Swiss Red Cross also has two homes for babies at Castres and Annemasse. A Home for Mothers at Elne has accommodated 600 expectant mothers up to the end of 1943. Seven large wooden barracks have been put up by the Swiss Red Cross in the destroyed French localities of Beauvais, Arras and Sedan. Here infants are cared for and kindergartens maintained. In France there are moreover 350 cantines operated by the Swiss Red Cross where from 50,000-60,000 children are fed daily, or at least several times a week.

Belgium, Finland, Serbia, Croatia, Italy and Greece also figure in Swiss Red Cross charities. Thus a home housing 50 children was opened on August 3, 1943 in Belgium. To Finland went Swiss shipments of food, tonics and medicines, representing a value of 200,000 Swiss francs. Similar supplies, totaling an outlay of 400,000 francs, were forwarded to Croatia. "Child Help" department of the Swiss Red Cross also granted a credit of 500,000 francs for shipments of food for Serbia. For needy Italian children milk and cheese have so far been sent to the amount of 50,000 francs.

Greece's Hungry Children

The mission of the Swiss Red Cross, "Child Help for Greece", which acts at the same time as representative of the International Red Cross at Geneva, for the distribution of consignments of foods and medicines from overseas, has as one of the first foreign relief organizations in Greece helped the hungry children to an extent of over 1½ million francs.

Switzerland's "Child Help" in Greece maintains in Athens and environs 170 milk distribution centres for 80,000 children up to the age of seven, also 440 cantines for the daily feeding of 85,000 children and young people from the ages of 3 to 18.

In the provinces and on the islands 160 Swiss milk distribution centres operate for 40,000 children up to 5 years of age, and 200 cantines are provided for the daily feeding of 100,000 children up to 14. Three Swiss nurseries for a total of 500 small children function at Saloniki. Throughout Greece the Swiss Red Cross distributes medicines to hospitals. It also furnishes medicines daily to over 1,000 sick persons who are not hospitalized.

In order to help needy children who could not be brought to Switzerland for a vacation a foster-parent system was established whereby people in Switzerland agree to pay ten Swiss francs per month toward the feeding of a starving youngster. By the end of 1943 some 28,000 foster-parent pledges were concluded. Children of ten different nationalities in seven European countries are the beneficiaries of these contributions. In addition to these ordinary foster-parenthoods many charitable Swiss citizens are pledging themselves to contribute toward expenses involved when children are placed in Swiss homes.

Refugee children have become another problem for Switzerland. In 1943 the Swiss Red Cross granted a credit of 400,000 francs for the care of such youngsters and a sum of 300,000 francs was set aside for the first half of 1944. "Child Help" section of the Swiss Red Cross assumes moreover the expenses for keeping hundreds of refugee children in Swiss homes.

"Wochenbatzen"

The so-called "Wochenbatzen", or weekly penny, has since its inauguration in July 1942 become a valued and steady source of revenue for "Child Help" of the Swiss Red Cross. Volunteers—school children, as well as grown-ups in every walk of life—make the collections. The "Wochenbatzen" can be paid at the original rate of 10 centimes (2 cents) per week, or it can be contributed in correspondingly larger amounts every two weeks, once a month, or yearly. The people are urged to make small personal sacrifices to help increase this particular fund. Children are shown that they, by eating less sweets, can also become contributors.

Even precious ration coupons are given up for the good cause and church, artistic and social affairs take place frequently to boost revenues for "Child Help".

Switzerland, always a deeply devout nation, bows in grateful humility before God who has thus spared her from the tragic ravages of warfare. From the very beginning of the great conflict she has set out to do good unto suffering mankind. This work on behalf of war's child victims is, aside of her stupendous International Red Cross activities and other charities, a deed which must have divine blessings as its reward.

The lifted side-effect brim, so youthful for a woman, is faced with black velvet to complement the rose meteor straw braid of this hat. Bernice Charles trims it with pastel hyacinth buds and black face veil dotted at random with pink chenille.

Individuality in bare midriff fashions is demurely expressed in this three-piece costume. White twill shorts button to the upper half but leave the back discreetly bare. Tomato red, yellow and white plaid Guatemalan skirt may be buttoned on and wrapped around to a slenderizing hip closing for color contrast.

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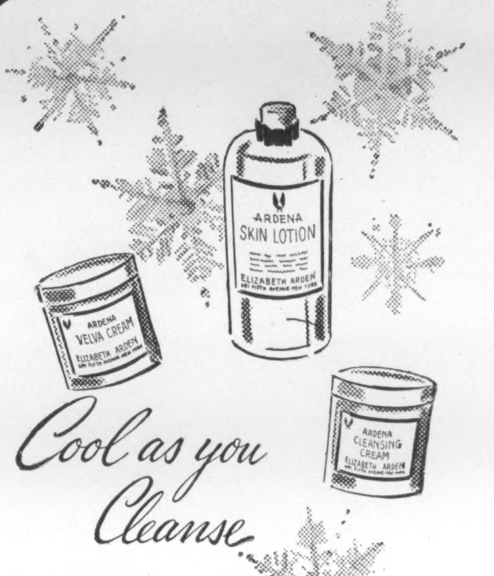

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THE LONDON LETTER

Burgin as an Ex-Bureaucrat Says "No!" to State Control

By P. O'D.

ONE of the oddities of political and economic thinking at the present time is that the people who are most critical of bureaucracy and fussy mismanagement by government officials are very often the warmest advocates of larger and larger measures of the State control of industry. Labor leaders especially manage to combine an open disbelief in the ability of Government Departments to manage anything with an equally open conviction that the only cure for the economic troubles of the country is that the Government should take over the coal mines, the railways, and almost everything else that is big enough to be worth taking over.

The idea seems to be that if a Government Department makes a mess of a job that it ought to know all about, the solution is to give it other and bigger jobs that it knows nothing about. We learn by our mistakes. So the more chance we have of making mistakes naturally the quicker we learn. There may be something in it, but it seems a costly form of education.

Mr. Leslie Burgin, a former Minister of Supply, administered a wholesome corrective to this sort of thinking in an address recently to the Engineering Industries' Association in London. He is worth quoting.

"The State is not commercially minded," said Mr. Burgin. "The State is not a good commercial partner. The State is not a good payer. The morals of the State in commerce are not as high as the morals of commerce itself.

"These are not random allegations. They are deep and bitter experience. State management is not a blessing. State control of transport has not succeeded. State control of industry is in my judgment unthinkable. State control of export trade is self-evident nonsense."

Mr. Burgin went on to say that the tragedy of the war years in some of the war industries has been that "those in control knew less about the industry they were controlling than many of the leaders of that industry who were among the controlled."

This may be unpopular doctrine in these days of State control and the postwar planning that seems to call for more and more of it. But Mr. Burgin ought to know what he is talking about. He has had plenty of experience of State administration, first as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade and later as Minister of Supply. He is besides an eminent lawyer. And he doesn't mince his words.

Aldermen Aren't Aesthetes

Whenever a man comes out in loud protest against a particular industrial plan on the ground that it is destructive of local amenities—generally a beautiful view—he lays himself open to the imputation of being a sentimental old fuss-pot, whose ideas belong somewhere back in the days of stage-coaches and crinolines. But no one surely will bring the accusation of fussy sentimentalism against Bishop Hensley Henson of Durham, or any other of the eminent people who have protested with him against the proposal to build an electric power-plant just where it will ruin the view of Durham Castle and Cathedral, perched up on the cliff in the loop of the river. This is one of the most beautiful and impressive city scenes in all England—if not in all Europe. There are views too precious to be lost.

The heads of the electric-power company, as one might expect, insist that the proposed plant will not injure the view of the Cathedral, that it will in fact be a handsome structure, and "alternatively", as the lawyers say, that there is no other place to put it. One has heard this sort of thing before without being very much convinced by it—in spite of the reference to the famous power-station in Chelsea, famous also among artists.

Having lived for years within a few hundred yards of the Lots Road Power Station in Chelsea, I admit that it is one of the great landmarks of London River, impressive at any time, and with its massed smoke-stacks looming out of the mist of black against the sunset really lovely. But then it isn't shoved up in front of a Norman castle and cathedral. There is nothing for it to hide or spoil in that part of Chelsea. It has the whole field to itself.

The Provincial cities of England, God knows, are not as a rule very beautiful places. Such beauties as they once possessed have in too many cases been disfigured and lost, because the sort of people who get elected to city councils didn't realize what they were throwing away, and no one else raised sufficient hell about it.

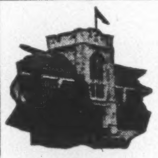
The Durham Council, in this case, has favored the proposal on account of the prospective increase in the "rateable value" of the district. Isn't it typical? No hope from that quarter, but fortunately it is not being left entirely in their hands—or so we all hope. Very general hell is indeed being raised, and not only in Durham.

Opera for Covent Gardens

Nice to think that grand opera—and on the grand scale—is coming back to Covent Garden. Ever since the beginning of the war the famous opera house has been given over to public dancing. After all, soldiers on leave must have some place to take their girls.

Now Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes, the music publishers, have taken over the lease—something very comforting about a name like Boosey!—and promise that they will "give to London throughout the year the best in English opera and ballet, together with the best from all over the world." It is good news, though naturally they will have to wait until after the war to carry out their full program. They take over control next January, and by then who knows—who knows?

As a result of the flying-bomb attacks, some of the London theatres have closed, and their companies have gone off to make a tour of the military camps or to play the Provincial cities. It is an ill wind. . . But others are still carrying on, and playing to bumper audiences. Which seems to show that, though theatrical managers may be easy to scare, London theatre-goers are not.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MUSICAL EVENTS

Mr. Rapee Revives Handel Music: The Passing of Two Notables

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LITTLE good is recorded of George I, first of the British Hanoverian monarchs, save that he had a passionate love of music; (and some complete scoundrels might boast the same virtue.) This passion was responsible for the birth of a lovely composition, the "Water Music" of George Frederick Handel. Undoubtedly the monarch had quarrelled with Handel in Germany; and undoubtedly they became reconciled after Handel had become a resident of London, resolved to become more English than the English. There is a legend which, as an American writer has put it, "is still treasured in the great human hearts of the broadcasting companies," that the "Water Music" was sprung on the King as a surprise and melted his anger. But the fact is that they had been reconciled some time previously and the music was composed at His Majesty's express command for a party on the Thames. In this composition Handel proved the sincerity of his desire to become a real Englishman. It is moulded on English rhythms and is integrally English in its lyricism and buoyancy.

The original score had 22 movements, and ran over an hour, a fact which led to its neglect for many decades. By arranging a number of excerpts for modern orchestra, the late Sir Hamilton Harty conferred a rare service on music lovers, and the "Water Music" invariably adds to the joy and distinction of any program. That was notably true at the Promenade Symphony concert last week, when Erno Rapee provided a most limpid and enchanting interpretation, and obtained beautiful results from horns and strings.

The most ambitious attempts of the evening were the Wagner excerpts from "Tristan" and "Lohengrin" and considering the inexperience of some of the musicians the renderings were surprisingly moving and clean. The fervor and élan of three selections from Bizet's warm and melodious, "L'Arlesienne" music made them almost as popular as were the conductor's gracious and temperamental renderings of Johann Strauss waltzes.

In the past one has remarked on the attractive voice and admirable style of the French baritone, Conrad Thibault. He was more magnetic than ever last week and his rendering of the operatic arias which are part of the concert baritone's routine was resonant and expressive. They were Verdi's "Eri Tu" and Massenet's "Vision Fugitive." The latter is becoming a very frequent experience. It is from the opera "Herodiade" in which Salome is a decent and much persecuted girl; and Herod a more dreamy person than the gauleiter of Palestine, charged in Holy Writ with the slaughter of the innocents.

Judging by the list of his short numbers I am afraid Mr. Thibault is falling into the category of radio singers, who under compulsion permit the sales manager of the commodities they are selling, to choose their numbers for them.

Death of Mordkin

The famous Russian dancer and "postanovka" (which in English signifies a "producer") Mikail Mordkin, died recently in New Jersey. For the elder generation his name is indelibly associated with the earliest revelations in America of the glory of Russian choreography. The public of to-day is so habituated to lovely productions of ballet, that it per-

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haps cannot realize the sensations of those to whom the witchery and enchantment of the art were first revealed by Anna Pavlowa, and her partner Mordkin. He was the first male dancer of the highest rank seen in America, and had been associated with Pavlowa in her first appearances in London in May, 1910, that stirred the English-speaking world. In the previous year at the invitation of King Edward VII she had visited London and danced before their Majesties privately.

She then decided to leave Diaghileff and seek a career in England, and was engaged for appearances at the Palace Theatre with Mordkin. Her biographer and conductor Walford Hyden aptly describes the latter as "a wonderful figure of a man, like a Greek god in physique"; fitting partner for Pavlowa "at the very prime of her youthful energy and enthusiasm." The dance which took London by storm and dazzled Canada and the United States in the following season, was the "Bacchanale" they danced together, a frenzy of abandon with music by Glazounov. It had a quick two-four beat, unrelaxing and urgent ending in a startling climax.

I well recall the thrill of this dance, but both artists were equally fine in a work of entirely different character, the mystical ballet "Giselle". Unfortunately they were constantly quarrelling and after the first American tour Mordkin went back to Russia where at the time the war broke out he was connected with the Great State Theatre of Moscow. During the early months of the Revolution he became "postanovka" of the Theatre of the Soviet of Workmen's Deputies, where his creations were of rare originality. In middle age he returned to New York as a teacher. In his ballet corps backed by Lucia Chase the Ballet Theatre of New York had its origin. He was last seen in Toronto with his organization, in which Miss Chase was the star, six or seven years ago.

Passing of Henry Coward

News comes that the once famous conductor of the Sheffield Choir, Henry Coward, is dead in his ninety-fifth year. Thirty odd years ago the two finest choral organizations in the English speaking world were supposed to be the Sheffield Choir and the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, conducted by Dr. A. S. Vogt. On a tour of the Empire Dr. Coward and the Sheffield Choir made several appearances at Massey Hall and local concert-goers had a chance to make comparisons. Some of the more fanatical supporters of the "home team" had chips on their shoulders over the visit, and newspaper critics were privately warned that they must assume a severely judicial attitude toward the visitors. In tonal quality the rich Yorkshire voices were rather superior in average to anything Canada had to show, but they did not attain so fine a quality in nuancing, or such magnificence in climaxes as the Mendelssohn Choir. In one factor the Sheffield Choir was notably better,—clarity of enunciation. Actually they made Toronto choristers sit up and do some thinking, and Dr. Vogt was the first to admit it. From that time the Mendelssohn Choir paid more attention to its consonants, and ceased to make beauty of vowel sounds a first consideration.

Old and new were picturesquely contrasted when American service men and women who made a pilgrimage to Prinknash Abbey, near Gloucester, were photographed by one of the robed Brethren with a modern camera.

THE FILM PARADE

Yankee Hands Across the Sea And a Glance at Mark Twain

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE used to be a theory that Canada was the official interpreter between the United States and England. Apparently we have fallen down on the assignment, however, because in recent years Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has taken over and is busy explaining not only Americans to the English but the English to themselves.

The trouble is that the M-G-M interpretation tends to take a fancy turn which surprises a lot of people, including the English, who live in the country, after all, and may claim to know something about it. For instance, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer loves the feudal tradition (which photographs well) and enjoys laying it on thick, in terms of feudal architecture, rolling acres, beaming tenantry, ancestral corridors and corridors of ancestors, with floods and floods of oblique studio lighting. For types it goes for C. Aubrey Smith Colonels (or alternately prelates), high-stepping duchesses and rude, earthy, rustics. (The duchesses are remarkably rude too but nobody minds because they're really old darlings underneath.) There are of course class-distinctions in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's England, because these aren't going to be wiped out overnight, not if Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer can help it. The lower classes are lovable and comic and the upper classes are instinct and luminous with *noblesse oblige*. So why not leave things as they are?

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is still tactfully trying to smooth out the unfortunate affairs of 1776 and 1812. It is convinced that these were just natural misunderstandings under specially irritating circumstances, and that any lingering hostility could be wiped out forever if enough boatloads of Americans could be taken over to England and exposed to the Tudor architecture, the immemorial landscape, the ancestral drawing-rooms, and the attentions at tea of descendants of the Plantagenets. Since this isn't practical owing to the shipping crisis, it compromises by taking a pair of sample Americans, setting them down in London, quivering with prejudice and susceptibility, and then giving them the business—architecture, traditional, landscape, and the winning attentions of a genuine English baronet. And of course the experiment works out brilliantly, just as M-G-M knew it would. Before it's over the relationship between England and America isn't just close, it's positively glutinous. The picture, in case you're interested, is "White Cliffs of Dover".

The Americans are a small-town newspaper editor (Frank Morgan) and his daughter Susan (Irene Dunne.) Susan, a natural anglophile, weeps at the first glimpse of the White Cliffs and babbles about Shakespeare and Chaucer. (I'm not sure that M-G-M weren't cheating a little here. Susan was a pushover from the start.) The newspaper editor however is a tougher subject. He hates English weather, English suet puddings, English boiled potatoes and English Colonels. However after he has been played on inexorably over a period by the most irresistible English influences M-G-M can muster, or invent, he breaks down as we somehow knew he would and consents to Susan's marrying the Baronet.

Picturing A Writer

Literary figures don't make very good screen material, probably because the most important part of a writer's life goes on inside his own head, and the process isn't easily transferable to the screen. So the best part of "The Adventures of Mark Twain" is in the early half when young Samuel Clemens was a boy and later a river pilot on the Mississippi, and Mark Twain the writer hadn't yet come into being. After that came the literary struggle, the endless troubles with the publishing house and the interminable lecture tours; and from this point on the film loses its pace and vigor and just keeps rolling along.

The producers have taken great pains to illustrate Mark Twain's peculiar native humor, even whipping up a thunder storm on one occasion just to give him a chance to get off that famous one about nobody doing anything about the weather. They have also shown him audiences all round the world convulsed with his native drolleries and the only effect is to leave one with a sense of sad wonder that audiences could be so easily amused. Frederic March gives a conscientious performance as Mark Twain, considerably strengthened by a remarkably faithful makeup. But somehow the essence of Mark Twain seems to be missing. Perhaps the best way to appreciate Mark Twain is just to stay home and re-read "Huckleberry Finn".

The fun of camping out seems to compensate these cheerful farm helpers for any inconveniences involved.

CONCERNING FOOD

Fifty Pounds of Sugar as a Stake to Gamble on the Fruit Crop

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU weren't born a mathematical genius, it's just too bad when you come to sitting down and figuring out how best to use your canning sugar ration. A knowledge of meteorology would be useful too, for who is to say which crop will be best and therefore cheapest. If you have fifty pounds of sugar and five fruit-hungry people to feed next winter just which wise saying will you listen to? "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" may be the right one—raspberries and currants being the birds in hand and peaches, plums and pears the fowl still on the loose. The trouble is will they be on the bush when they ripen or will a freakish storm strip the trees and leave you sitting with your bags of sugar. If this happens "marmalade is nice if it's very thickly spread" but then you can buy marmalade with your D coupons and all the D coupons in the world didn't raise canned raspberries and peaches in the shops I frequented last year.

Perhaps it would be better to follow that pleasant piece of advice which originally appeared in "Punch" very nearly a hundred years ago, "Never do today what you can put off till tomorrow." This has many advantages when applied to canning on a hot summer's afternoon, and is often the most potent piece of advice given in this family.

If you have put a third of what Mr. Gordon gives you into strawberries and raspberries and cherries you are probably about right unless nature deals us some more whacks such as she did last week in these parts. The hailstones were so big that they broke windows and next morning were still lying in big heaps on the North side of the house where they had rolled off the roof. "Let's put these in the refrigerator instead of buying ice today," said the inventive member of the family. As a result the corn leaves are in ribbons, the tomatoes have dints in them, and a good many of the apples are on the ground. When things like this happen it looks as if it would have been better to plunk your savings on expensive raspberries and throw in all the sugar you had, but it's too late now. It really seems as if you can't be right.

Anyway what the housekeeper needs, as at all times, is some recipes which don't take long to make. Down with cookies which have to be rolled and cut! Good-bye to cakes which need endless beating, or meringues which break your arm and your timetable! Let's have quickly prepared food, whether you are canning or just holidaying.

If you can get it, fresh fruit is the answer for desserts. This lets you out of that routine of melting gelatine and chilling and beating egg whites which so many cold desserts require, but you will want something to eat with the fruit. Oatmeal lacy cookies are as quick to make and as economical of butter as any recipe I know.

Oatmeal Cookies

2 eggs
½ cup of sugar
½ teaspoon of salt
2 cups of rolled oats
1½ tablespoons of butter
Vanilla

Beat the eggs and add the sugar and salt and rolled oats, then the butter (melted) and vanilla and pat into flat cookies with a fork. Like all rolled oats mixtures they are sticky and this is the most tedious part of the routine. Bake in a medium oven for eight to ten minutes on a well greased baking sheet and lift the cookies off the tin with the egg lifter the minute you take them out of the oven, for otherwise they will freeze on solid. I have heard cooks say that this difficulty is avoided if you bake them on wax paper but when I tried this we just had to eat the waxed paper too.

If you have been lucky enough to get hold of a ham lately you will have had the backbone of your meals neatly solved for you, but there is always a discouraging lumpy piece at the end which is hard to get rid of. Try using it up with macaroni this way.

Ham And Macaroni

2 cups of ham cut up in small pieces
¼ pound of macaroni
1 can of condensed tomato soup
½ cup of water
½ onion chopped
½ cup of grated cheese
Salt and pepper

Cook the macaroni in salted boiling water till it is tender, then drain it and put it in a baking dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper and a little dry mustard. Add the can of soup and the water and stir well, then the ham and onion. Cover the top with the grated cheese and brown in the oven.

Cakes which have to have the shortening and sugar creamed always take time so you might like to try this one.

Quick Cake

3 tablespoons of butter or shortening
1 egg
1 cup of flour
¼ teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
1 teaspoon of baking powder
⅓ cup of sugar
¼ cup of milk

Beat the egg and add the sugar. Then sift in the dry ingredients alternately with the milk, which should be mixed with the vanilla and melted butter. Beat a couple of minutes and bake in a buttered pan at about 350 till done.

Though many of today's marriages must take place without the months of planning formerly considered so necessary, brides still cling to the traditional dress. Shown against a background of a wedding gown of 1885 is a gown worn by the bride of 1944. Of ivory rayon satin with bertha and panniers of Irish-type crocheted lace, it is worn with veil and headpiece of orange blossoms.

Borrowed from Henry the Eighth is the doublet motif in this pink wool jacket with sequinned front done in a diamond pattern. The jacket is teamed with a gilet and narrow skirt in black tulip wool. A small feathered hat and short black gloves complete the picture of formality.

When and Where Were You Born? And Can You Prove It?

By HUGH GORDON

HAVE you tried to prove you were born—lately? Well don't! You'll be much happier as you are—illegitimate or no.

What with the recent lifting of the no-pleasure-travel-ban to the U.S. every mother's son and daughter is after the necessary birth certificate to cross the border. And they all congregate in the office of the Registrar General on the fifth floor of the East Block of the Parliament buildings in Toronto—in case you have it in mind.

If you are toying with the idea of getting such a certificate I should advise the following equipment. First off, a folding stool, since unless you arrive at the crack of dawn there won't be a bench vacant. Then, perhaps a cross word puzzle; or if you are the matey type maybe Chinese Checkers, (you can always invite another waitee to play). A snack might be nice too—nothing elaborate of course, just something simple you can eat out of the hand.

The physical side being taken care of, careful note should be made of the information, documents, etc., needed to obtain the certificate. Be prepared to bare the family skeleton right back to your maternal grandmother's maiden name. This sounds harmless but it's a little startling when someone you've always known as Granny turn out to be, in reality Jezebel Maria Twitch! As references it might be wise to bring along the family Bible, your christening dress or a well worn teething ring just in case further proof is needed that you were once a puling babe.

Red Seal

After filling in all the proper names and dates, you relax once again on your little folding stool and wait for the records to be searched. The lucky ones get a nice white sheet of paper with a red seal in the corner and people like me get told to their face—right to their living face mind you—that we weren't born! That's a blow and personally it made me feel quite like Invisible Scarlet O'Neill! However it's all in the game and I must say that the officials behind the counter bear up admirably although they are called liars a hundred times a day. People just can't seem to get used to the idea that they were never born.

In the long run I think these officials show up much better than the customers. Such as the two women who approached the door of the Registrar General's office which, replete with signs and a bulging line of humanity, could hardly be mistaken for the Department of Fisheries. However these two sailed to the head of the line and were promptly ignored. After standing for a couple of minutes and perhaps feeling that the vibrations around them weren't all doves and music, tossed their rather straggly heads and flounced back into the corridor on their run-down heels.

Out there they proceeded to try a couple of doors marked "Private" muttering to each other that someone must know where you got the birth certificates. No luck forthcoming from the private doors they descended on a man coming down the hall. By his rolled up shirt sleeves and the sheaf of papers in his hand it was apparent that he worked thereabouts. Completely surrounded by the two tatty looking harpies he was pleasant, polite but firm and informed them that the certificates could only be obtained in the office with the line up and they would have to wait their turn.

Without even thanking the little man the "ladies" pulled themselves together and trotted away. Said the first eyeing the neat civil servant's dark, well trimmed moustache and brown eyes, "I don't think he knows what he's talking about and anyway he looks like a foreigner. Let's try this door, Evie."

Somehow I was a little ashamed of being a Canadian at that point and didn't feel half so badly about never having been born.

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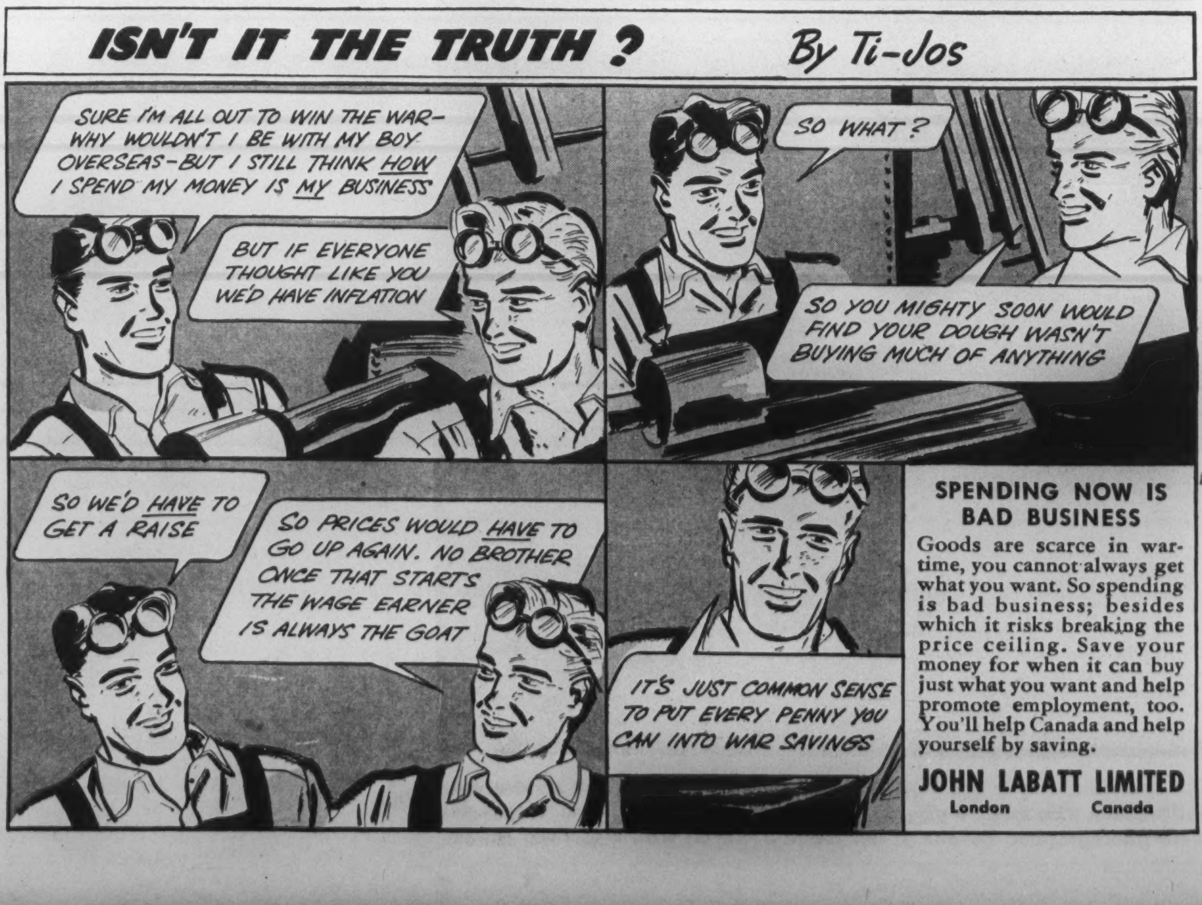

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Book Shop Crawl a New Diversion for a Rainy Saturday Afternoon

By MONA GOULD

THERE is a thing that Jon and I discovered that is fun to do! It is a book shop crawl. We happened on it some two or three years ago when we first came here . . . one Saturday evening when there was just a hint of a drizzly rain in the air.

Saturdays used to be sort of fiesta in our family. We shopped and piled the car high with nice things to eat; got the funnies for Jon, *Time* and the *New Yorker* and perhaps *Punch* for ourselves. Often as not there was a bottle of fine imported wine; Graham's favorite cheese and dark rye bread with a few dill pickles. It usually ended up with flowers for me . . . candles for the Sunday tea table and "Lauras" for Jon!

Those happy Saturdays went with the war. We disposed of the dear little car ("Delia," to us). With Graham in England the fiesta feeling went, too. Then we discovered the secondhand book shops and it was like walking into a very large, interesting room in an entirely new house.

We just walked along Yonge Street, the dark narrow part of Yonge that sometimes you can hardly believe belongs to the same city as the wide reaches of bright new Bloor. The shops are all dingy and ancient looking, small and shabby, but with a fascination foreign to the newer brighter ones.

The first time we strolled into a place that sold pictures and china clocks and bibelots of every description. Here were the china dogs remembered from Grandfather's house; the ruby glass and the chandeliers with the great dripping crystal tears; candlesticks and ornate picture frames; little carved boxes for personal treasures and milk glass wrought in a little feminine hand to hold a flower or two.

It was all very like the overcrowded, overstuffed set of a Victorian movie and we kept expecting to see C. Aubrey Smith come forward from the dim recesses of the shop, clear his throat and say in his best and most impressive voice, "Good evening, my dears. Is there anything I can do for you?" Of course he never did, and if he had we would have bolted from the shop, but the feeling was always there.

Jon, inhabitant of a brave new world where gew-gaws have little place, couldn't get over the elaborate fanciness of everything Victorian. "How could they live in rooms with all that junk around them?" How indeed—but they did.

But it was the book shops we came to love best, and one in particular. It is a big one, so that you can spend a whole evening slowly, walking down one side, across the back and up the other. There are tables and tables, tight with books of all sizes and kinds and colors and dates. There is the smell of books in the air.

The Small Dog

A very silent, small brown dog gets up to meet you when you come in. His mistress is tiny and frail, with a thread of a voice and she is so right somehow, with the shop. She is eager about books. She remembers you when you come in, recalls that you are a collector of Katherine Mansfield, hurries to a special shelf to bring down one or two new finds for you. She gets excited with you. It is so satisfactory!

All along the tables are books for boys that you don't see any more . . . books that I remember my two brothers getting at Christmas. They don't look strange in Jon's hands as he ruffles the pages and marvels over the oddness of English schoolboy names and nicknames. Here is a Henty book, and if I close my eyes I can call to mind a birthday—long ago—when my brother Howard (dead at Dieppe) got this self-same volume, "The Cat of Bubastes." I can see again his squareish solid, boy's person, with his quick endearing grin, and the little jounce of delight he would give, with a present in his hands.

The French paper-covered romances are all there. They seem scented with bon-bons and the perfume of violets, thickly overlaid with dust and the scent of dried rose petals. They all have the same covers, a woman with masses of tumbled looking hair, after the fashion of that time, frilled parasol in hand, little pointed slippers neatly crossed—gazing deeply into the eyes of rather a fierce-looking man with a derby hat and such moustachios.

We have never been known to leave the shop empty handed. The treasures we have come by! Almost all of Mansfield's priceless short stories; her journal; her letters; a life of Dickens; odd little Victorian tales, killingly amusing to read, in the light of life as it is to-day; Helen's Babies, an old book on the history of Russia (very unlike the Russia of to-day); plays and biographies, verse and books on art; old, old magazines that give you the distinct feeling that you have tampered with time when you see the post-war fashions of another day and age.

"Good-bye," we say to the little grey lady who runs the shop," We won't be in to see you for a whole month. We are going to Muskoka."

She looks almost sorry to see us go. The little silent brown dog looks very sorry. Jon leans down to pat his head and say a word or two in the language boys know—especially designed for comforting sad dogs.

We push out into the loitering Saturday crowds. It is a little like coming out of a museum. For a few minutes you feel out of key with the bobby socks and the pinnies and the ice cream ties and shirt sleeves.

Funny how things link up. As long as I live when I take down my Mansfield books with their dove grey covers—that match—I shall think of the small grey lady with the matching voice, the indescribably old smell of the thousands upon thousands of books, and this year of war—1944—and Jon, fourteen and just my height.

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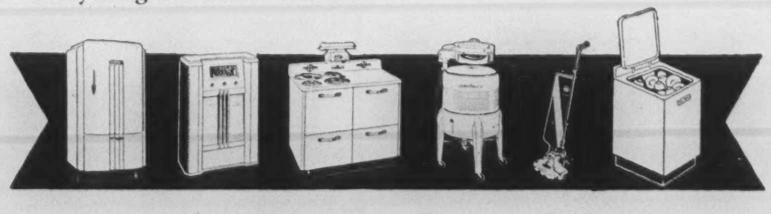
The 1910 era, when flat waves and dips framed women's faces, is revived in these coiffures by Michael of the Waldorf. Softened and modified for short hair, they are easy to care for, becoming with the larger hats indicated for fall, according to Michael. Above, the "dippy" page boy, a new version of this style with two dips at the cheeks.

Fringed bangs, hair brushed straight back and caught in a low chignon, soft deep waves at the side, is another version of hair styles of the 1910 era. Michael recommends for these hair-dos a soft type of permanent, adding that these last just as long as the tighter variety. Both styles seem to point to a trend of more hair and a longer length.

THE time is coming when C.G.E. craftsmen will be able to turn from war production to peace production! The time is coming when you'll be able, once again, to take your pick of G-E Refrigerators, Hotpoint Ranges, Dishwashers, Radios and other fine electrical appliances for your after-Victory Kitchen! The time is coming—but the time to plan for it is NOW! So get busy, today, devising layouts and listing your needs for the home you're going to equip with "everything electrical" tomorrow!



Victory Recipe
MOCHA ICEBERG
1 cup strong chilled coffee 3 cupfuls of ice-cold milk $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful cocoa syrup
Combine coffee, milk and cocoa syrup. Chill thoroughly. Before serving shake well, then stir in spoonfuls of meringue and pour into tall glasses. Garnish with grated semi-sweet chocolate. 4 to 6 servings.
Note: For cocoa syrup boil together $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of water. Add a speck of salt and a few drops of vanilla. Store in covered jar in refrigerator.
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

A Chinese Lullaby Is Interrupted in the City of Chengtu

By MARY JOLLIFFE

MARCH is the month. Mauber the cat, rolling on the upper veranda felt the sun hot on her stomach; she batted her eyes and began to purr. Old Chen-tai-niang the sewing woman working beside her also felt the warmth. It made her chuckle and reach out her tiny bound foot to knead the cat's body.

In the compound the bamboos hung like green feathers suspended against the sky; the street cries came with lazy insistence from beyond the wall; motionless, the wisteria gave off its purple scent. Strong was the heat and deep, and it held the afternoon hours quiet in its clasp.

The foreign doctor and his wife were resting in their room, but down in the kitchen Chen-tao-sao was baking cookies and singing to her baby son,

"Baby snail, baby snail,
Arise and come and see,
Someone is in your garden
Climbing your mai-wha tree."

As the plucking of a lute the song throbbed upon the air, high and sweet. Small San Waer, squatting on the floor near the stove, swayed solemnly back and forth to its rhythm, sucking a molasses dragon and trying to punch holes in the straw matting.

Market day today. Most of the city were off to the western field, pushing, laughing, shouting, sweating. Lao Lee, freed from his household duties for half a day, was among them, his mouth wide open, breathing heavily, a simple smile upon his face. To a farm lad, fresh from the country, the smallest things are an excitement and astonishment. His mouth was never closed — old Chen-tai-niang would snap, 'Art only good for a fly-trap, stupid turnip!' His dark brown skin, his bare feet, his clumsy strength, his ignorant talk annoyed the old lady who took pride in her own elegance. For she was a lady, from her tiny four-inch feet to the black satin band that bound her head.

Gold Dragons

And she was old—as old, thought San Waer, as the wrinkled god that sat in the well-court shrine. But she was also kind and petted San Waer and gave him sweets and told him stories. There weren't any teeth in her mouth and when she laughed it showed up all pink against the yellow of her skin. Her black headband was embroidered with gold dragons which San Waer liked to trace with his finger, and when he asked her why she had no hair beneath she told him it was because a hair had fallen out for every year of her life.

Yes, she was an old one—but her daughter-in-law Chen-tao-sao was young. Her feet were unbound, yet beautiful; her hair was short, yet shining; her eyes were free, yet modest; her skin was clear and men turned to look at her in the market. She might have married many times after her first husband died, only she preferred the foreigners for whom her husband had cooked, the servants' quarters in which she lived, the comfortable salary and the prestige she acquired by becoming cook in her husband's place. The only male she wanted she possessed, so, as she worked, she sang to him, her heart of hearts, playing on the floor beside her.

Lao Lee ought to be back soon; there were many things to be done before evening. She tip-toed into the dining room where the foreign clock hung upon the wall. Chen was proud of her ability to read it. Whenever she returned to her home village she told them about the clock with the painted face and stiff black arms that sang away the hours and clicked away the moments and had a tail that swung to and fro.

It was almost time for the four strokes. Dutifully Lao Lee was returning from the fair, thinking as he swung along, about old Chen. Oh yes, she was very elegant, but he had seen things at the fair that would amaze even her.

A plane began to drone overhead. That was nothing, the sky was full of planes these days. Lao Lee liked the sound of them; it made him feel citified. He had heard that sometimes they dropped eggs which split and scattered fire and death—that was the enemy, and the street crier had said that the enemy were a million li away in another province.

Howl of the Dog

He turned down the Street of the Foreigners. As he did so he heard another sound behind him, long and low and full, like the howl of a farm dog baying at the moon. But Lee, who had heard many farm dogs, had never heard this before. Although he was ignorant of its meaning it sent him running with heavy strides towards the house.

Young Chen heard it too, heard it as she was singing with her heart full of peace; listened and knew what it warned, but knew not what it would bring. A moment's numbness, then she stooped, caught San Waer to her hip and ran to the front entrance crying to her mother-in-law. "Old Chen, old Chen, the enemy have come, quick quick, or you will be killed." She reached the door as Lao Lee came panting up the walk and as the master stumbled down the stairs, half in his coat, fastening the buttons as he ran. He spoke to them rapidly, "Everyone must go over to the basement in the church, gather your quilt and your clothing, hurry." His white hair stood in peaks upon his head, his blue eyes were horrified. San Waer stared at him.

Outside, the siren rose and fell in undulating shrieks; whenever it subsided old Chen's stumping footsteps could be heard in deliberate descent.

Then the mistress came to the head of the stairs completely dressed with her hair neatly combed and clothing over her arm. As her husband ran up the stairs to meet her she handed him a key and told Chen-tao-sao to help her mother get over to the church basement as fast as possible. Seeing Lee standing in the doorway with his mouth open she added firmly, "Come Lee, you must help us open all the windows and put out the kitchen fire."

Down in the church basement the electric light burned palely and a Biblical odor tinged the camp air. The roar of the frightened city seeped thinly through the open door.

Hair combs are very much in style for both formal and informal wear this year. Sculptured of multi-colored plastic which sparkles like gleaming jewels, this pair of combs is worn by actress Angela Lansbury.

People sat on Sunday-school benches along the walls and looked at each other as though at strangers. Young Chen with San Waer on her lap felt fear pulsing against her lips, it made her mouth taste bad and she felt starving yet was not hungry. As in a dream she realized that the mistress was sitting opposite and in her face she saw the reflection of her own fear. The mistress smiled and said, "If you wrap the child in his quilt he will be safer." Sitting on his mother's knee San Waer still sucked his sweet and played a game of narrowing his eyes at the electric light. Then he was cold and began to whimper and snuggle close to young Chen who tucked the quilt around him.

Old Chen huddled in a corner, mumbling to herself and sniffling with cold. She turned on her daughter-in-law and demanded the child, but young Chen would not give him up. Her mother-in-law told her sharply not to be a fool. "Nothing would happen. The foreigners had made a covenant with their God. He protected them from all evil. Had she ever seen a foreigner die — a good foreigner? No. Well then, they were safe, for the Chinese pastor said that the master and mistress were the best foreigners in Chengtu."

Waiting

The master himself sat grave and stiff by his wife, his hands upon his knees, gazing straight ahead. Occasionally he would say something to her in a stern voice and she would smile and pat his arm.

Other people there were in the shelter, foreigners and Chinese. They went unnoticed by the doctor's household who had drawn together, only aware of the danger and each other.

Lee squatted on his bundle of clothing near the door with his mouth still open. The siren had stopped and the shelter was oppressive with suspense. Lee was weary and wondered if he could leave; there was water to be drawn, sugar to be sifted, coal to be carried, all before sundown. . .

Swift sharp crackling erupted in a distant section of the city, followed by scattered shouts. Relief and movement and the coughing of old Chen broke the silence, only for it to assimilate and solidify thicker than before. The hum of planes became more intense and strangely heavy, rhythmic with a throb that matched the throb of the waiting hearts . . . waiting. . . Then all at once hearts stopped in a black second when the sky came down upon the earth, smothered it, blinded it, deafened it. Eyes no longer could see, ears no longer could hear, hearts no longer could beat. Everyone was shut off in a mad personal prison of isolated sense. Frantic for sanity, they screamed against their fear: atavistic, they fought for human presence, heeding not each other's cries.

Old Chen And The Baby

And then the earth returned, the darkness cleared away, the noise dropped, sunlight shafted through the doorway. Lee twisted shrieking to the floor and young Chen sobbed in hiccuping gulps. The mistress leaned against her husband who put his shaking arm around her. Only old Chen and the baby remained calm. She reached over and removed him from his mother's lap, placing him on her own, and cuddling her face in his warm neck crooned to herself, "As I said, just as I said, no one will hurt my little dumpling in the foreigner's house. The foreign God will protect us."

Time was warped in the aftermath of emotion and it might have been ten minutes, it might have been an hour until the long sustaining wail of the siren proclaimed the all-clear.

People came up from the cellar slowly, almost reluctantly and stood for a few moments in the weakening sunlight, staring at their surroundings like dwellers from another planet.

San Waer began to cry—he was cold again and hungry. His mother took him from old Chen and slung him to her back as she started off toward the house. Old Chen remained to exchange in querulous competition a review of the affair with her cronies.

Lao Lee, shreds of terror still clinging to his face, his mouth tremblingly closed, was doing up his bundle which had fallen apart. He stopped to watch as the Chinese pastor came up to the master and mistress and pointed out a large black column of smoke which billowed and belched over a neighboring street. The city was quiet. It would remain so until people began to return from the country. People chilled and heart-sick for fear their home should be gone, their livelihood ruined.

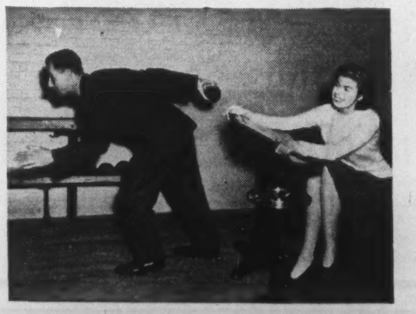
Now the smoke was merging with the sky for it was growing dusk. As Lee picked up his bundle he heard young Chen singing in the kitchen,

"Baby snail, baby snail,
Come and cut your wood,
Mama's coming home again
To cook your evening food."

The song was high and sweet and somehow comforting. His mouth fell open and he began to smile.

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB
Steps to the Altar

SNAPPED at the church on their wedding day . . . the former Stephanie Kearns of Montreal and Pilot Officer Alain Louis Ritchie Almon. Stephanie's dress is of French lace and chiffon, and she carries white orchids. Of her radiantly lovely complexion, she says, "I'll always care for it the Deb way—with Woodbury Facial Soap."



1. Their gay courtship was filled with bowling dates, skating, skiing. An outdoor sports fan, Stephanie keeps her skin indoor lovely.

2. "It's for him that I'm faithful to my Woodbury Facial Cocktail. I simply massage with Woodbury and rinse twice—hot and cold."

3. The honeymooners beam . . . and the bride's fair complexion sparkles—thanks to Woodbury, the beauty soap made for the *skin alone!*

4. Follow the Marrying Woodbury Debs! For lovelier skin, use Woodbury Facial Soap with the costly ingredient for *extra* mildness.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Impressions of a Canadian in the South of England on Invasion Day

By ROSAMOND BOULTBEE

JUNE the sixth 1944 was bright and sunny in the south of England. I opened the windows of my flat to see some soldiers of an historic regiment, billeted in the flat below already spreading their washed uniforms on the grass.

"Where's Tommy?" I called.

"Busy," I heard.

"Well, tell him I don't need today to look through the windows he cleaned for me." For Tommy possessed a most wonderful piece of chamois leather, and was always polishing. For days those men had been very occupied, cleaning, mending, painting.

"Dear God," I prayed, "if the news I've just heard on the radio is true, give me strength to see such men go off, without showing them the tears behind my smiling."

I heard my front door open. A friend came in, a vase filled with white roses in her hand.

"You *would* be born on invasion day," she said, as she placed her gift on a table.

"So it's true," I asked, "The papers don't mention it, and there was very little on the wireless."

"Keep your set on," she replied, "programs are already being interrupted, for war news." I did—.

Again I was alone. "Now is the time of our sadness," I thought. We've been through so much down here in Southern England. We've been very proud of our front line position. We've waited, and worked, watched and hoped. But now our men are off. To what? To rid the world of an ugliness? If so then their going must be beautiful. For "Beauty is truth—that is all ye need to know."

My reverie was broken by two letters being put through the letterbox. Both birthday remembrances, one of blue birds wishing me happiness. The other an engraving of St. Christopher, staff in hand, crossing the stream with The Child on his shoulders. St. Christopher? Oh yes! He's the patron saint of travellers. Ah, travellers! To where are we going? How many will return?

The soldiers below were very occupied and subdued. "Busy" they would call out to me. But the busyness didn't console me. There was Tommy, always so gay, with his friendly piece of chamois. There was Ted with his kind eyes, and little breathings to me of how "the wife had been very ill with diphtheria." Ted blows the trumpet and plays drums and things in the regimental band, and had always a good tale to tell, such as when something was missing off the trumpet, and it wouldn't blow! Was there a purple-faced Sergeant Major? But Ted's eyes belied his humorous exterior; Ted was thinking always of—separation.

IN MY reveries of that day I returned to June the sixth 1943. A Sunday, just a year ago. It was then we had the last daylight hit-and-run raid on our town. The first we had had, in September 1940, blew my home away and that of eight others I lived with. It wounded my beloved little companion too — my black Paddy Cat. Paddy knows all the sounds, enemy planes, our planes, broken glass and safe shelters under beds and chairs.

A year ago my Sunday dinner of the best that wartime can provide was ready for my delectation. When the local warning went, I hurried to the shelter under the stairs with the other occupants of the house. No, I couldn't bear it—Paddy was under the bed in my room—I'd rather be with him. As I mounted the stairs it came, crash upon crash — windows? I opened my door, there was not a vestige of glass in them—it was in millions of pieces all over the floor. Paddy, unhurt, was still under the bed.

I forgot my dinner and everything, and did as I always have done since I have ceased to be an air raid warden. I seized two small flasks, ran across the road and round the corner;—not even a step of the staircase remained of a fellow woman warden's house.

"We believe she's alive," I was told, "she was in the basement kitchen."

A woman was crying hysterically. Shock cases always have my sympathy. I suppose I am a permanent shock case myself, for I must do something—so I always went to the scene of raids with my two little flasks. Police and wardens, knowing me, let me proceed. I put my arms around the weeping woman. "Tell me all you can," I said. All she wanted to do was to go to the warden, whom she went daily to work for. But telling me about it seemed to soothe her.

A grim procession of wardens with a stretcher covered with a grey blanket came up. It was the warden's elderly husband. Another man came out in the same way—gone into the mists which divide us from eternity. The warden's voice could be heard, she was cornered in the entombed basement kitchen. After hours of careful tunneling she came out, and was months in hospital recovering.

After an hour or more, when I had got the hysterical woman home, I went to a near-by house, where I knew the people would be terribly shaken by the concussion. They were. All were desperately busy, doing nothing. Up a lower staircase came a stepladder, at the end of it came the owner of the house. He rushed the ladder out of the front door, ran up its steps, and began hammering imaginary nails into the door's framework.

"I always wanted to get that done," he told me with satisfaction. Just shock, I thought—that's all.

I got home to find my untouched dinner, but the glass had been all swept up. The framework of my windows was jammed and distorted, otherwise everything seemed normal. I was called to the telephone.

"Are you all right?" I was asked.

"Of course," I replied. "You are coming to-night, aren't you?"

We had supper together, we two. He a son of Toronto doing his job. A Canadian with no war or evil in his heart. We had a sumptuous meal, almost all too from Toronto—sent to me by a centenarian, with the youngest, most thoughtful heart I know. What contrasts war thrusts upon us—what unknown depths of blessed kindness we reach, which peace might never have brought to us!

And now we have the Robot plane, we are again in the front line. But what an undisturbed, unfaltering people are there now in the South of England. I have seen those ugly bearers of destruction pass time and time again. At night everything has almost a carnival appearance. No one feels we are unprotected. Our guns hiss and crackle, and this swordfish type of weapon sails through the skies. No place is safe, yet no one seems noticeably afraid. For the noise is from our guns, the sharp reports are from our snorting machines. We're a proud people down here, we've had a glory thrust upon us, we've had to face it no matter what our reactions, much beauty has been created out of ugliness. For who can fear a soulless machine?

A vigilant government bids us seek safety. Safety? To what end? Over there in Normandy courage is facing the test. The skies, the seas, and above all our men are fighting the good fight for us. And Ted, and Tommy with his chamois leather, have gone from below.

The noise of guns was too much for me a few nights ago. I put on some clothes and ran down an outside staircase. The road was thick with moving figures. In a little while I heard 'left, right — left, right" with the sounds of heavy marching boots, I saw figures that waved in rhythm in the black of the night.

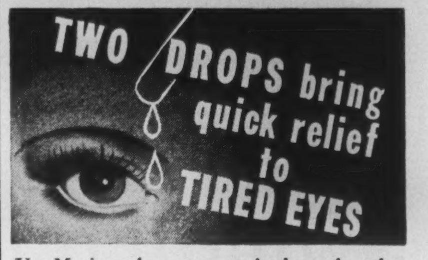
I sat down on the lowest step and cried and cried. Dear Tommy, dear Ted and all the other dear sons of mothers. I was glad they hadn't seen me. I opened my windows later in the morning light. Everything was tidy, but very quiet. The flat below was empty.

GARDEN TACTICS

IN YOUR garden
Put a guard on,
It's a place for getting hard in!
Not a pricker, thorn or thistle
Rings a bell or blows a whistle—
Silent probing, shows you, "This'll
Prove your mettle, muscle, gristle!"
Each parading piercer, stinger,
Throws a dart that is a ringer,
Jabs a javelin humdinger!
None excuse makes, none asks
pardon.

In a garden
Put your guard on,
It's a place for being hard in!

EMILY LEAVENS.



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Is the Commonwealth Swinging to Left?

By STANLEY McCONNELL

The leftward trend of recent Canadian elections and the movement toward state controls in Britain are interpreted by some American writers as a challenge to free enterprise at a time when opinion in the United States is veering to the right.

In Canada the issue of socialism versus private enterprise has not been presented to the electors, while the British Chancellor has declared for a minimum of controls with the object of creating conditions in which industry can thrive.

The writer views the political index in the Commonwealth as pointing rather to an era of experimentation in which the theory and efficacy of state controls will be debated and tested in relation to specific economic and political objectives.

IN HIS challenging study of *The Good Society*, Walter Lippmann analyzes what he terms "the dominant dogma of the age", which he defines as "authoritarian collectivism" in the sense of "coercive direction of the life and labor of mankind." "Everywhere," he asserts, "the movements which bid for men's allegiance are hostile to the movements by which men struggled to be free."

Robert Louis Stevenson observed the same tendency much earlier: "Parties and ideas continually move . . . the political soil itself steals forth by imperceptible degrees like a travelling glacier, carrying on its bosom not only political parties but their flag-posts and cantonments. . . It is for this reason that we are all becoming socialists without knowing it."

In view of the unexpected accession of CCF strength in the Ontario and Saskatchewan elections and the Party's prospective bid for power in the next Federal election, the issue is one which Canadians cannot afford to ignore. They will before long have the responsibility of deciding at the polls whether they wish to be citizens in a socialist state.

For that is clearly the issue, however much it may be obscured by specific programs of reform or baying at capitalism and "the big interests". Mr. Coldwell, Federal leader of the CCF, asserts that the result in Saskatchewan "is based on an understanding of the fundamental principle of the CCF" while in the opinion of Mr. Joliffe, Ontario leader, "it shows for all to see the shape of things to come." If that be true, it is the more important for Canadians to examine the shape before it has congealed.

It would be difficult to read into the Ontario and Saskatchewan elections (except where the thought is fathered by the wish) any endorsement of "the fundamental principle" of the CCF, for in the 12-point program offered to the electors in Saskatchewan, the nearest approach to state socialism were the undertakings to "develop an economy along the lines of economic planning directed for the good of all the people" and to "set up a department of co-operatives and industrial development to sponsor the industrial use of agricultural products on a co-operative basis."

The Saskatchewan electors were obviously not voting for state socialism as the shape of things in postwar Canada. On the contrary, the farmers were to be safeguarded from foreclosures and crop seizures and were assured that "a CCF government will guarantee that every honest and industrious farmer is enabled to keep the title to his farm and to pass it on unencumbered to his children", in itself a somewhat novel responsibility for any government to assume.

People Taking More Control

The issue of state socialism versus free enterprise has not been presented to the electors in Canada. The two provincial elections were decided on other grounds, chief of which was the dissatisfaction with the present Liberal Party and with machine politics in general. They indicate that the people are prepared to assume a greater control of government through the nomination of their own candidates on specific policies and programs endorsed by the electorate.

The CCF has capitalized on a general conviction that the economic problem cannot be solved by the methods of the past. Taking advantage of the greatly increased public interest in the economic problem following the great depression, it has introduced the technique of the study group, operating continuously between elections, as a result of which the CCF movement has acquired something of the character of a crusade and its "fundamental principle" an article of faith to its followers. It is a technique which the older parties might well emulate.

The danger lies in failure to distinguish between a progressive platform and the socialist principle of the CCF. According to a resolution passed at the recent CCF Convention in Quebec, "the CCF is a Socialist Party, and whereas the official policy of the British Labor Party of coalition with the Conservative Party compromised the workers' class struggle against capitalism in Great Britain, therefore be it resolved that the Quebec CCF declares strong disapproval of the continuation of collaboration with the capitalistic Government of Great Britain." The shade of Karl Marx, if present at the Convention, would have heartily endorsed the resolution.

See U.S. As Last Bulwark

American writers profess to see in the present trend in Canada and Britain a leftward movement which threatens free enterprise. The editor of *Fortune* finds (May, 1944) that "Britain has lined up, however reluctantly, for an indefinite period on the side of state control. Far from returning to the old hearthstones of free trade, her traders and economists are mulling over new state-manipulated schemes using much of the detested prewar apparatus of restriction—preference systems, quotas, exchange controls and cartels." He sees the United States as the last bulwark of free enterprise in a collectivist world and quotes Walter Lippmann to the effect that "we are the only nation of economic size which has any intention of returning to free enterprise as Americans understand it."

He believes that Britain, if met half way, would be glad to be pulled back into the free enterprise system. This view is confirmed by the declaration of Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor, in his Budget speech that "we must do away with as many controls as possible and as quickly as possible. It will then be the duty of government not to direct industry but to create conditions in which industry can thrive. . . Industry is entitled to know where it stands." There is no suggestion here of the doctrine of the class war.

In the opinion of the Editor of *Fortune*, the task ahead "might stir the Republican Party—if the Republicans mean what they say about enterprise—into the greatest crusade for freedom they have waged since the slavery issue." It might equally fire the older parties in Canada if they were not too absorbed in short-term political advantage to concern themselves with what the people are thinking and saying.

There is movement in the Anglo-Saxon world today which does not fit into a Marxist scheme of ideology. In spite of American fears, it is not inimical to free enterprise. It is true that a "Back to Normalcy" program, which elected the Harding administration after the last war, would wreck any political party today. In a war-scarred and disordered world, boldness both in the conception and execution of new methos is called for. The adoption of such methods does not mean that either Britain or Canada is likely in the foreseeable future to embark on a policy of state socialism.

Years of Experiment Ahead

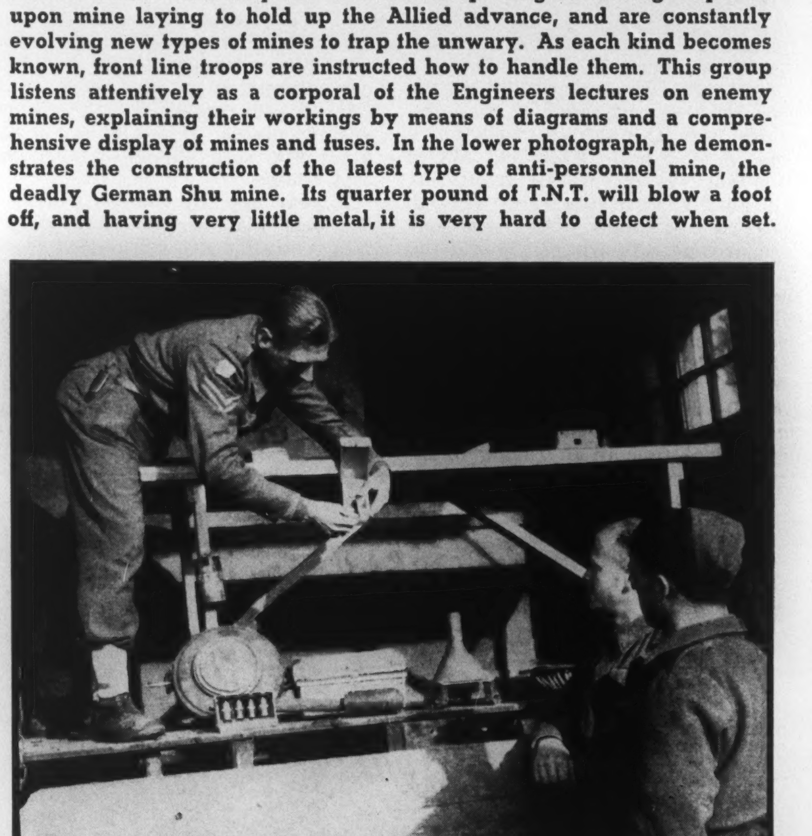
As indicated in the recent white paper issued by the Ministry of Reconstruction, the British government has accepted "the responsibility for taking action at the earliest possible stage to arrest a threatened slump. This involves a new approach and a new responsibility for the state." Britain is pioneering in a new field to determine to what extent economic unbalance can be corrected by suitable state controls. She is willing, if necessary, to sacrifice financial orthodoxy to achieve the primary objectives of full employment and productivity.

In this sense, since no political party is in possession of the plans and specifications for a new world, theory and practice must go hand in hand and correct each other. The extent and efficacy of state controls is in the experimental stage. According to a cabled despatch by Richard Lee Stout of the *Christian Science Monitor*, this question is "perhaps the liveliest political subject of our time. It will be debated for a generation."* It remains to be seen to what extent such controls can be applied without compromising political freedom and putting life in a strait jacket to obtain the means of subsistence.

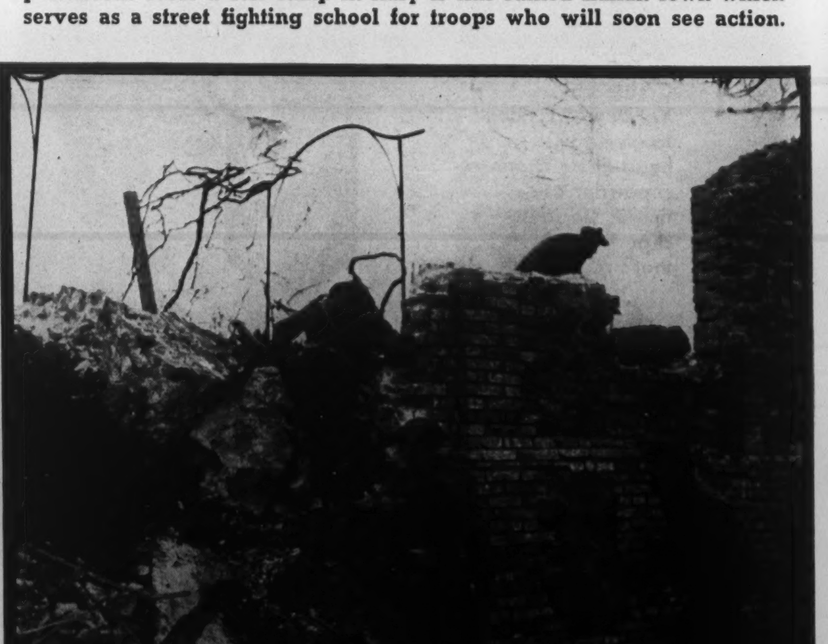
There are therefore two approaches to a deliberately planned economy, one of which might conceivably lead to a true democracy, the other to all the evils of political collectivism. If one accepts state ownership and control as a fundamental principle, it will seem desirable to have as many controls as possible, while any condition short of Utopia will be attributed to the lack of sufficient controls. The traditional Anglo-Saxon approach, to which the British Commonwealth largely owes its vitality and strength, is to seek to realize a given objective through a minimum, rather than a maximum, of controls. There will be many confusions in the postwar world while a true synthesis of freedom and security is in the making, but if that distinction is kept in mind, we may hope to avoid some irremediable mistakes.

* The New Republic, July 3, 1944.

Both in France and Italy the Germans are placing increasing emphasis upon mine laying to hold up the Allied advance, and are constantly evolving new types of mines to trap the unwary. As each kind becomes known, front line troops are instructed how to handle them. This group listens attentively as a corporal of the Engineers lectures on enemy mines, explaining their workings by means of diagrams and a comprehensive display of mines and fuses. In the lower photograph, he demonstrates the construction of the latest type of anti-personnel mine, the deadly German Shu mine. Its quarter pound of T.N.T. will blow a foot off, and having very little metal, it is very hard to detect when set.



Always the veterans seek to pass on their knowledge to those less experienced. Near a rest camp in Italy is this ruined Italian town which serves as a street fighting school for troops who will soon see action.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Northern Quebec's Mud Lake Area Receiving a Lot of Attention

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN THE Mud Lake area of Northwestern Quebec, an area highlighted by Belleterre Quebec Mines Limited, in which McIntyre Porcupine holds a 95% interest, steadily increasing activity has been evident in recent weeks. Already several drills are probing properties on three sides of the Belleterre mine and others are scheduled for early operation. The camp from which some spectacular discoveries were reported about a decade ago has lately attracted most of the established mining and exploration companies and old discoveries are coming in for new attention.

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Stimulating the present extensive exploration are the developments at Belleterre Mines, where the presence of a major geological structure has been established. Belleterre has just issued its annual report for the year ended March 31, and this shows real progress. Net profit was 26.12 cents a share compared with 28.23 in the previous year. Ore reserves are given as 634,852 tons, grading $13.17 per ton, as against 579,965 tons, grading $13.22 a year previous. Since production commenced eight years ago, value of output has been approximately $7,671,400 and ore reserves at the present time have a gross value of $8,361,000. As J. P. Bickell, President, points out "there is some ground for believing that when all restrictions are removed and more power is again available our position will be much improved." The main, or No. 12, Belleterre vein has been described by engineers as "one of the best veins in Canada." The holdings consist of 6,627 contiguous acres and commercial ore has been determined at various points over a length of three miles, with one continuous shoot of high grade exposed for 3,000 feet. Net working capital last year climbed from $486,166 to $1,017,268.

The principal point of interest to the north of Belleterre is the drilling being carried out jointly by Siscoe and McWatters on Mudlac Mines. This is the old Alewco property and adjoins the north boundary of Belleterre for nearly three miles. Blondor Quebec Mines has a surface crew engaged in prospecting, stripping, trenching and test-pitting. This property is west of ground under option to Belleterre. Directly west of and adjoining the main Belleterre group is Aubelle Gold Mines and drilling has commenced on this property, while to the south of Belleterre Gold Mines, work has already started or is planned on four properties extending over an area close to four miles in length. Further west is Bellemac Mud Lake Mines and adjoining this group is Lake Expanse Gold Mines. Then west of Lake Expanse is Brenmore Mines, and a drill is enroute to this property. Drilling has started on Flobec Mines property which corners the Brenmore and Lake Expanse properties. Some work is planned for the Hosking-Cockeram group of claims which now number 36. Unigo Mines has two groups of claims there, one adjoining the property of Belleterre Mines on the northeast. Consolidated Mining and Smelting has a property tieing on to this group. The second Unigo group adjoins the Lake Expanse property on the East. Other companies in the area include Auterra Mines and Girard Lake Mines.

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That what may be the biggest gold boom in Ontario's history is in the making as the search for gold is Dominion-wide, is evidenced by figures provided by the Department of Mines. In the first half of 1944 mining claims recorded totalled 5,570 as against 1,799 in the like period last year. The present activity affects all the known camps and newer sections from Quebec to Manitoba, and northward to the shores of Hudson Bay. Hundreds of diamond drills are in operation throughout the Province. Most active areas, according to the department, are from the Quebec boundary through Larder Lake, Kirkland Lake and southward into Matachewan; from the Quebec boundary through Porcupine on what has been called the eastern extension of the Porcupine break; Missanabie, in the Algoma district; Red Lake and Dogpaw Lake in northwestern Ontario, where a wide area has been blanketed by claims since last fall. The Long Lac-Sturgeon River areas are also said to be coming in for renewed attention on a broad scale.

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A moderate recovery was noted in gold production in Canada in May after dipping the previous month to an eight-year monthly low. Output in May totalled 256,837 ounces, compared with 244,804 in April. This brought the total for the five months to 1,282,881 ounces, an average of 265,576 ounces per month, which indicates that the May figure was slightly above the average monthly production this year to date. Provided production is maintained at approximately the same rate for the balance of 1944, the total output this year will be close to 3,100,000 ounces, compared with actual production of 3,652,376 in 1943, and 4,841,306 in 1942. Peak output was reached in 1941 with 5,328,314 ounces.

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An exploration program to investigate the chances at depth—1,000 feet below the present development — is planned by Senator-Rouyn Limited. The shaft is to be deepened to 2,000 feet, from which level either a vertical or inclined internal shaft will be put down. The type of shaft to be used depends upon the result of diamond drilling now proposed. A long crosscut, approximately 1,000 feet long, is nearing completion on the 1,375-foot horizon, and from it and other crosscuts drilling will be done at various points to 2,500 feet. There is believed to be no basic reason why the ore at Senator-Rouyn should not persist to equal depths as on the adjoining Noranda Mines property.

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An aggressive development campaign, including both underground work and diamond drilling from surface is planned by the new directorate of Omega Gold Mines, but its extent will depend upon available manpower. Diamond drilling is now under way and it is proposed to test all possible indications. Control of the company was acquired last year by Noranda Mines and Anglo-Huronian. There are estimated to be between 300,000 and 350,000 tons of ore in reserve, grading around 0.15 oz. gold per ton, the treatment of which does not permit much profit, and difficulties inherent with the operation of a low-grade mine have been accentuated by a diminishing supply of labor.

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A number of the larger mining companies — Noranda, Anglo-Huronian, Newmont, Wright-Hargreaves, Howey and Northern Canada—have grouped together to explore some ten miles of ground east of Matheson. Geophysical surveys and diamond drilling are now being carried out on this ground which is heavily overburdened. A company known as Wilcarr Mines has been formed to handle 3,200 acres of the ground in Wilkie and Carr townships, about seven miles east of Matheson. The same companies are also interested in 99 claims in Michaud township, east of Carr and Wilkie. It is pointed out that the companies in question realize the highly speculative nature of the undertaking but the hope is that payable gold deposits will be found below the widespread overburden.

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Quebec's latest staking rush centres in Manneville township and has spread into Aigueville, Villemontel and Clericy townships. The district's chief attraction is a large, massive dolmite outcrop over 2,000 feet in length and up to 400 feet wide, and which Dominion Government geological reports describe as similar to the ore-bearing Kerr-Addison dolmite. Activity centres around the old MacCormack claims in Manneville township. A new company—Nortyne Gold Mines—has been formed by Toronto interests on the MacCormack group and contiguous ground and an extensive exploration and diamond drilling program is projected. Other companies which have acquired ground in the district include, Ventures Ltd., Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Leitch Gold Mines, Honstee Prospecting Syndicate, McMillan Prospecting Syndicate, as well as others.

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Holdings of Kamlac Gold Mines, in the Yellowknife area, now under option to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., pioneers in development of the district, are assured of a detailed geological mapping, as well as thorough testing by diamond drill this year. Drilling is already underway on the Aye group a short distance south of the boundary with Giant Yellowknife. This ground adjoins Giant on three sides, hence, if there is a south continuation of the Giant shears, it should be located on Kamlac ground. The Con mine of Smelters lies south of the Aye group. The southern group of Kamlac lies just south of the Con, Negus and Yellorex properties.

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Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., is extending its activities to the Yellowknife area. In partnership with Transcontinental Resources Limited, an option has been acquired on 14 claims. The claims optioned are known as the Ranney group, occupying two miles in the greenstone belt along the West Bay fault. Also obtained in the deal is the Goliath claim nearer the Giant Yellowknife ground. A new company is to be formed to take over the Yellowknife holdings.

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ERNST & ERNST

take pleasure in announcing that

MR. A. MacGREGOR KENNEDY, C.A.

who has been associated with the firm
for the past ten years, has been
appointed Manager of the
Toronto Office.

August 1, 1944.

"The value of British insurance business as a vital element in our export trade needs emphasis, especially at the present time when the restoration of our foreign commerce must have a front place in any future planning. For "The Employers'" I can say that, in a renewal of that pioneering spirit which originally took the benefits of insurance 'round our commonwealth and elsewhere in the world, we look forward to making our contribution to that revival."

Extract from Chairman's Statement.

IN OMNIA PARATUS

Sixty-third Annual Report

BALANCE SHEET—31st December 1943

ASSETS

Government, Provincial and Municipal Securities		38,653,055
Stocks and other Debentures		8,461,565
Market Value 31st December 1943—$56,874,030		47,114,620
Cash in hand and on deposit		5,882,670
Branch and Agency Balances		8,638,030
Amounts due from other Companies		775,885
Interest and Rents Accrued		208,885
		62,600,090
Shares of Controlled Companies		2,461,440
House Property and Corporation Offices at cost less depreciation		5,331,530
		$70,393,060

LIABILITIES

Insurance Funds		$12,763,775
Reserve for Outstanding Claims (Estimated)		27,122,540
Sundry Creditors including Outstanding and Accruing Expenses		8,786,290
Amounts due to Agents and Other Companies		1,823,795
Provision for final dividend 1943		404,810
		50,901,210
INVESTMENT RESERVE		2,000,000
SURPLUS AND CAPITAL		
General Reserve	$12,500,000	
Balance Appropriation Account	3,067,990	
	15,567,990	
Capital Paid Up	1,923,860	17,491,850
		$70,393,060

The Funds of the Corporation and its Associated Companies at 31st December 1943 in the aggregate exceed $110,000,000 ($5 taken as equivalent of £1 Sterling).

THE EMPLOYERS'
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Branches in the principal cities of Canada

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H.E., Montreal, Que.—CHROMIUM MINING & SMELTING CO., must be regarded as a metallurgical and manufacturing organization, rather than a mining enterprise, with its products having met with an increasingly favorable reception from the iron and steel trades. Once the war ends an extraordinary demand for alloy iron and steel is anticipated by the company along with the resultant expansion and spreading of its endeavors to foreign fields. Little information is available owing to the nature of its operations and this has been accentuated at the request of the Metals Controller due to the war. The company is largely dependent on concentrates from the United States, no real success having marked its extensive search for a Canadian chrome property. Net earnings during the nine months ending September 30, 1943, amounted to approximately $151,000, which was transferred to reserve for depreciation and amortization. The company has excellent technical direction, financial backing of the Timmins interest, an outstanding position in the ferro-alloy field and the operation appears to be shaping up as an important and potentially profitable enterprise. I understand the mining companies interested in the chromium claims in the Bird River area of Manitoba are continuing research as to ore treatment and this should undoubtedly improve the results to a point where the material would be in demand for certain uses.

H.C.H., Lansing, Ont.—The July 15 payment of 31¼ cents a share on the preference shares of STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS LTD. cleans up all arrears on this issue. The stock is entitled to a cumulative annual dividend of 62½ a share, payable semi-annually April and October, and the July 15 payment follows distribution of the regular half-yearly dividend of 31¼c a share plus 31¼c on account of arrears April 1 last. In addition to the regular cumulative dividend of 62½c a share, the stock is entitled to a non-cumulative additional dividend of 62½c a share, payable at such times each year as directors may determine and also participates

Consolidated Paper Corporation

EXPANDING operations are forecast for Canada's newsprint, paper and pulp industry, holding a dominant world position, when the supply of labor is available to permit increased woods operations so that the mills can operate at a higher rate of capacity. The present curtailment of operations is in no way due to lack of markets or demand. Demand is beyond the ability of the mills to produce under conditions today, and this situation should be rectified when labor is available. The industry has not enjoyed the full prosperity capacity operations would have brought, although earnings have been running at a fair rate with prices increased to offset higher costs. Costs per ton will be reduced as production increases and the industry as well will have the advantage of the higher prices.

Newsprint is currently selling at $58 per ton, against $50 per ton at the beginning of 1943, and advances in prices for various pulps were made effective this year. While the war and consequent falling off of imports from Europe, are responsible in some measure for the current demand, it is expected the demand for newsprint and pulp products will continue at a high level after the war. Manufacturers will use space to advertise their products to regain markets lost during the war for some of their merchandise through inability to produce and new products will be placed on the market for public consumption, all of which is expected to create a good demand for newsprint. Pulps are increasing in use for the manufacture of plastics, chemicals and other commodities.

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited is one of the larger of the Dominion's newsprint, paper and pulp manufacturers, and, aside from the favorable outlook for the industry, the corporation has made a very substantial improvement in its financial position and a material reduction in funded debt to improve the position of the common stock. Funded debt amounting to $51,406,900 in 1938 had been reduced by almost $8,000,000, to $43,588,130, by the end of 1943, if bonds held by the company in anticipation of sinking fund are included in the reduction. In the same period net working capital had been increased from $4,770,831 to $22,404,236. A portion of this improvement is to be attributed to the settlement of bond interest by issuing shares in lieu of cash payment for a period, with interest paid in cash since 1941. Provision for depreciation has been very substantial to better the cash position. Cash of $2,049,662 at December 31, 1943, was up from $123,109 at December 31, 1938, and at the end of last year the corporation held investments in Dominion bonds of $8,800,000.

Net profit for 1943 of $1,294,228 was equal to 51c per share and an increase from $396,291 and 15c a share the preceding year. In 1938 and 1939 surplus earnings after fixed charges, etc., were written off to depreciation and in more recent years provision for depreciation annually has been substantial. There was provided for depreciation out of operating profits for 1943, $4,583,291 and at the end of that year total depreciation reserve amounted to $42,842,571, reducing gross book value of capital assets from $76,009,218 to a net book value of $33,166,646. The 1943 provision for depreciation was well over 10% of the net book value of capital assets of $37,743,437 at December 31, 1942. Reflecting the improvement in operating results, 1938-1943 inclusive, surplus has increased from $111,130 to $5,388,121.

The corporation has no preferred stock, with outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, 2,562,257 common shares of no par value. The common was issued in exchange for securities of Canada Power & Paper Corporation and constituent companies, settlement of bond interest, etc. No dividends have been paid on the shares to date.

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1931, to succeed Canada Power & Paper Corporation. The corporation has a productive daily rated capacity of 1,964 tons of newsprint; 130 tons kraft paper; 100 tons board and wrapping paper, and produces about 100 tons of sulphite pulp and 130 tons of kraft pulp over and above its own requirements. Timber limits approximate 18,000 square miles and are estimated to contain 62,000,000 cords.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1943	6½	3	$0.51	12.8	5.9
1942	3⅜	1¾	0.15	22.5	11.7
1941	4⅛	2⅝	0.34	12.1	7.7
1940	8½	3⅛	0.34	25.0	9.2
1939	9⅛	2⅝	—	—	—
1938	9⅜	3⅝	—	—	—
Average Price Ratio 1940-1943 inclusive				16.8	7.8
Approximate Current Ratio				16.2	

Note—Surplus earnings 1938 and 1939 written off to depreciation.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 1,294,228	$ 396,291	$ 850,220	$ 874,520	a	a
Surplus	5,388,121	3,540,785	2,675,008	985,650	$ 111,130	$ 111,130
Current Assets	28,018,859	22,962,372	19,198,774	16,558,019	12,103,003	13,785,538
Current Liabilities	5,614,623	4,357,581	5,142,337	4,545,988	4,690,108	9,014,707
Net Working capital	22,404,236	18,604,791	14,056,437	12,012,030	7,412,895	4,770,831
Cash	2,049,662	4,577,935	4,130,575	4,202,491	145,521	123,109
Dominion Bonds	8,800,000	3,500,000	—	—	—	—
Funded Debt—b	43,588,130	46,259,975	47,380,152	49,311,750	51,181,883	51,406,900

a—Surplus earnings 1938 and 1939 written off to depreciation.
b—Less bonds held in anticipation of sinking fund requirements.

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 228

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1944.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., July 12, 1944.

Ernst & Ernst, international firm of accountants and auditors, with Toronto offices in the Dominion Bank Building, have announced the appointment of Mr. A. MacGregor Kennedy, C.A., as Manager of their Toronto Office.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Cornwall, Ontario, and is a graduate of the Cornwall Collegiate Institute. He received the degree of Chartered Accountant in the year 1934 and joined the Ernst & Ernst organization in the year 1935. He was appointed Assistant Manager of the firm's Toronto Office in 1940.

Color Advertising

In spite of the fact that the Advertising Department of SATURDAY NIGHT accepts color advertising in less than half of its issue, SATURDAY NIGHT carries more color advertising than any other periodical published in the Dominion.

in dividends with the common. While the July 15 payment brings the cumulative dividend to date, no distributions on the additional non-cumulative basis have been declared to date.

M.E.W., Camp Borden, Ont.—I regard the prospects for the long-term as bright for McKENZIE RED LAKE. Labor troubles have been handicapping operations but there appears every likelihood of increased production once the war is over. Development of the northeast mine has opened decidedly interesting possibilities. Dividends may be restricted for a time in order to provide working capital for the anticipated expansion after the war. Tonnage and value of ore reserves are not reported but the annual reports indicate that the position has been maintained or improved each year since production commenced. The mill has a capacity of 240 tons daily.

W.L.T., Winnipeg, Man.—It's true that the annual report of CANADIAN CONVERTERS CO. LTD., for the year ended April 30, 1944, showed lower operating profits in reflection of the fact that shortage of materials and labour restricted production and sales substantially below the level of demand. But retained net profit was still equal to $3.77 a share and combined retained net and refundable tax equalled $5.26 a share against the $3 aggregate dividends which compared with $2 paid in each of the three preceding years. In the year ended April 30, 1943, after transferring $1.15 a share to general reserve, retained net equalled $3.05 a share and retained net and refundable tax together amounted to $4.50 a share.

R.H., London, Ont.—I consider the post-war prospects for NATIONAL MALARTIC as quite favorable. While there has been no estimate of ore reserves the extensive work so far has developed and indicated a substantial orebody, suggestive of a profitable operation. Finances for development were provided by Noranda, Hollinger and Quebec Gold Mining Corp., and they are reported prepared to bring the property into production. The agreement with the above mentioned companies, under which development has been done, provides for a reorganization whereby shareholders of National Malartic will receive one share of new stock for each two presently held.

W.R.A., Fort William, Ont. — The answer is that MINNESOTA & ONTARIO PAPER CO. has outstanding 1,344,543 shares of $5 par value which were issued in the reorganization of 1941 and which have since been traded on the unlisted markets. Net profit for 1943 was equal to $1.09 per share and for 1942 to $1.20 a share. Since reorganization the company has made good progress in the reduction of funded debt and the $12,200,000 first and collateral income 5% bonds issued at the time had been reduced to $7,822,300 at December 31, 1943, with further reduction made in the current year.

N.M., Sanitarium, Ont.—A yes, or no, answer to your question is a difficult one. While the life expectancy of the SHERRITT GORDON property is limited the company has high hopes of developing a substantial and profitable operation on iron properties held in the Michipicoten area. At the recent annual meeting E. L. Brown, general manager, stated they had an excellent chance of developing an operation very much more important than the Sherritt Gordon ever was. The present outlook for the Sherritt mine is that unless prices of copper and costs of operation change, the mine is good until 1949. If costs advance a large part of the ore, however, would be eliminated. The company has excellent management, but earnings have never been large because of the low grade of the ore. The lithium property in Manitoba in which it is interested is said to be the best deposit of its kind in the country, but it lacks power and transportation facilities at this time. The treasury position is strong. These facts may help you to make a decision as to disposal of your holdings.

E.J.H., Moncton, N.B.—But QUEBEC POWER'S per share earnings have not declined. The company's operations for the first six months of 1944 showed gross revenue of $2,196,934, up $111,406 from the first half of 1943. Operating expenses showed an increase of $161,939; fixed charges were down $2,560, while depreciation at $225,000 was at the same rate as in 1943, or $450,000 per annum. Provision for income and excess profits taxes showed a considerable decline from one year ago at $202,894 compared with $253,748. As a result, and in spite of the higher operating costs, the balance available for dividends was up nearly $3,000. This balance was equivalent to almost 53 cents per share on each of 553,190 shares of capital stock, the dividend on which was 50 cents for the half year, or $1 per annum. The earnings for the first half of 1943 were just 52 cents per share.

L. E. H., New York, N.Y.—I have heard of no plans for early resumption of exploration at the SAND RIVER GOLD MINING COMPANY property which is closed down for the duration of the war. The option held by Northern Empire Mines is still in good standing. A large tonnage of marginal grade material has been developed to the 1,450-foot level, but it is pointed out the profit represented will depend on operating costs after the war. The original mine was bottomed by a sill and future work will be of an exploratory character, and a new company is likely to be incorporated to take over the development. At last report the company had $43,000 in current assets and $180,000 in 5 % income notes outstanding. These are held by Northern Empire, but I understand the notes are not a liability of Sand River, but repayable out of "Sand River Operating Account" and balance, if any, to be assumed by a new company which may be formed under the agreement with Northern Empire.

WK.G., Toronto, Ont. — Yes, the operating results of STANDARD RADIO LTD. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, were practically the same as for the preceding year. Revenue received from dividends and interest of $95,402 compares with $95,603. After expenses and provision of $2,500 for income and excess profits taxes, net profit amounted to $88,099, against $88,995 after tax provision of $2,850 the year before. Net was equal to approximately 41 cents a share in both years, or sufficient to meet dividends paid of 40 cents a share. Balance sheet at March 31, 1944, shows cash of $92,901, against total current liabilities of $25,296.

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Company Reports

Canada Bread Co.

ANNUAL financial statement of Canada Bread Co. for the year ended June 30, 1944, shows a continuation of the expansion in sales volume which has been in progress for 10 years. Compared with the year ended June 30, 1935, the company's turnover for the past year has been more than doubled. The company showed profits of $805,335 on operations before charging depreciation and income on excess profits tax, plus interest on investments, as compared with $793,476 for the previous year. Provision for income and excess profits tax was $269,300, as compared with $218,500 for the previous year. Net profit of $257,578 compares with $237,378 the previous year.

C. H. Carlisle, president, reports that the inability of the company to replace trucks for four years increases materially the costs of keeping in repair the 442 motor vehicles and 387 horse-drawn vehicles upon which the company depends to get its products to the public. The increased costs per mile for gasoline and truck repairs for the year ended June 30, 1944, as compared with 1938, is 41 per cent. The total dollar cost of truck repairs and gasoline, comparing 1944 with 1938, shows an increase of 97 per cent. The percentage increase in bakery maintenance and repair costs for the same period is 90 per cent. "It is quite evident," says the report, "that repairs and rehabilitation will be very material." Of the company's employees, 435 are serving in the armed forces.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Buy or Sell?

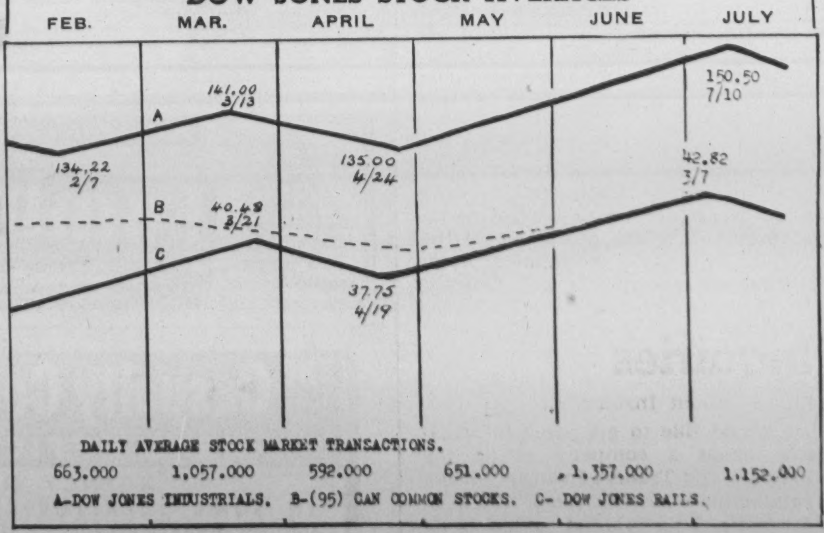
BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline. The SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

At the current writing, the minor price recession anticipated in our technical discussions of two or three weeks back is in evidence. While there is always the possibility that a setback of this character, coming in the advanced stages of a bull swing, can mark the initiation of major declines technical precedent calls for further advance normally running from two to five weeks. In the absence of dramatic war developments, this extension of the move could easily materialize. If it is witnessed, and if prices are carried materially beyond the 1943 peaks, we shall then advise further selling of stocks at what we deem the appropriate time.

It is important to bear in mind that it is only by selling stocks during periods of strength that buying power is created to take advantage of the great bargain-counter opportunities that are recurrently present in the American stock market at two to four year intervals. Two factors finally to be considered in any current broad discussion of the market's outlook, however, are the inflationary threats that have been present over a number of years and the consumers' goods buying movement that seems assured once the re-adjustments of conversion from war to peace have been effected. Because of these factors, and because our long-term market projections point to higher market levels some several years hence, we have not yet been disposed to completely eliminate share holdings. Further substantial advance in the market at this juncture, however, would call for re-appraisal of this viewpoint with emphasis on additional selling.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Four Reasons—Among Many

Canadians are holding and buying more Victory Bonds because they realize:

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Question of State v. Federal Control of Insurance in U.S. Not Settled

By GEORGE GILBERT

Heretofore jurisdiction in insurance transactions in the United States has rested with the state and not with the federal authorities, and the recent upsetting decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that insurance is commerce and therefore subject to such federal laws as the Sherman Act has had numerous repercussions.

For instance, a Bill declaring that the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act shall not be construed to apply to the insurance business, has been passed by the House of Representatives but has been held up in the Senate to enable further study of the whole situation and of appropriate legislation to deal with it.

AN ARTICLE on this page in the June 24 issue dealt with the new ruling of the United States Supreme Court that insurance is commerce and so comes under the "commerce" clause of the U.S. Constitution and is thus subject to the federal laws for the regulation of commerce among the several states. Not only the fire insurance companies, but also all the life, casualty and fraternal insurance organizations operating in more than one State of the United States are affected by this ruling, including many Canadian and British as well as United States institutions.

Since then the House of Representatives at Washington has intervened and has passed a measure known as the Walter Bill (H.R. 3270) by a vote of 283 to 54. One of the briefest measures to be considered this session, the Bill consists of only one paragraph as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that nothing contained in the Act of July 2, 1890, as amended, known as the Sherman Act, or the Act of October 15, 1914, as amended, known as the Clayton Act, shall be construed to apply to the business of insurance or to acts in the conduct of that business or in anywise to impair the regulation of that business by the several States."

Senate Holds up Bill

A companion Bill in the Senate sponsored by Sen. Josiah W. Bailey (Dem. S.C.) is still under consideration by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and action on it has been postponed for an indefinite period. It was charged by the sponsor of the Bill in the House of Representatives that the Supreme Court had changed the law too often, had misconstrued the Acts of Congress and had contemptuously disregarded the intent of that body. He also said that the object of the Bill was to restore the status quo which existed before the Supreme Court ruling.

It appears that the idea behind the Bill was to provide a stop gap for the insurance business, so that it could continue to operate its essential services without fear of chaos or punishment until such time as a proposed investigation could be carried out and legislation based on its findings. On the basis of various statements, it would seem that the Bill is likely to receive different treatment in the Senate, which is apparently more interested in developing permanent legislation than in approving a "stop gap" and it will probably attempt to set a boundary line between state and federal fields of insurance supervision.

Thus the insurance business is left marking time, pending Senate action on the measure. According to a statement by U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle before the small sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the U.S. Department of Justice does not propose to make any campaign against the insurance companies at this time. Nor does it consider taking action against any insurance company or group of insurance companies, he said, until the states have had an opportunity to consider to what extent they may wish to amend their laws or until the Congress of the United States has had a full opportunity of considering whether Congress wishes to amend a federal statute. He added that the particular pending case would not be tried this summer.

Some Leeway to be Given

He went on to say that he thought it was pretty hard on insurance companies that after 75 years of not taking any action they should now suddenly be declared criminal, and accordingly the Department had not only determined to give reasonable time to the states and the companies and the federal government to take such action as they might deem appropriate, but that after that period had lapsed, the Department would consider bringing in bills in equity rather than criminal procedures, so that the companies would have an opportunity for amending their procedures, because it would be unfair to send a man to jail for something he considered legal.

He also said that he did not at this time under present facts favor federal control of insurance companies; he thought state control was far more appropriate. His theory was that rates could be controlled in two ways: First, by the law of supply and demand—practically all prices are controlled by supply and demand. Therefore it has been made illegal, he said, for prices to be fixed on the interstate level, because it is believed that free competition better serves the people in controlling prices.

However, he said, where monopoly seems to be desirable in a certain limited field or where limited competition seems to be desirable in certain limited fields, the public is protected by either state or federal government fixing the rates, so that wherever rates are fixed by the appropriate body the question of control by ordinary means of competition is not involved. He believed, therefore, that wherever the state fixes rates or approves rates in the insurance field, that these rates do not come in conflict when so fixed with the anti-trust law.

Where Public Unprotected

He added: "It seems that where the states permit rates to be fixed without exercising control, the public remains unprotected: Therefore the large number of state acts which simply permit rate bureaus to fix rates do very definitely come in conflict with the federal law. There are only very few states, Texas notably, which fix their rates, and it seems to me that if the states wish to be free of the compulsion of the anti-trust law they must take a responsibility of actually fixing the rates or proving the rates filed with them, because I cannot see otherwise how the public is protected.

"There are 17 states, I believe, which do not deal in their laws in any way with rates. So in a very large segment of this whole problem there is absolutely no regulation of any kind either by competition or state control... Surely this most important business can be conducted in accordance with effective state regulatory laws without resort to private monopolistic and coercive practices which violate the federal anti-trust laws. The insurance companies now have the opportunity to change those rate-fixing and other practices which, under the decision, may be in conflict with the Sherman Act. The Department of Justice realizes that the insurance companies will need to adjust their practices so as to accommodate themselves to the Supreme Court decision and will be guided by this consideration."

Thus the program outlined by the U.S. Attorney General seems to be that where the states fail to take what is considered to be the necessary action for the protection of the public, the federal government authorities will step in.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get some information about a company called the Bankers and Traders Insurance Company which has its head office in Australia, I understand. What is its financial position in this country, so far as the protection of Canadian policyholders is concerned, and what is the extent of its insurance business in Canada?

—C. J. M., Vancouver, B.C.

Bankers and Traders Insurance Company, Limited, with head office at Sydney, Australia, and Canadian head office at Vancouver, was incorporated in 1909, and has been doing business in Canada since December 7, 1923. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $104,774 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable.

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UNRRA Must be Kept Strictly to Its Last

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Administration of relief in Europe is going to be a ticklish business. The problem will be to keep away from political and economic complications. The New Order has bred in the people of Europe distrust of anything fringing on interference and therefore, Mr. Layton says, it is most important that UNRRA confine itself strictly to its role of relief administrator and not get involved in long-term rehabilitation.

THE swift march of the United Nations has raised in an acute form the economic problem before postwar Europe. It cannot now be long before measures have to be put into operation to restore the European economy, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the question is even at this late hour largely unanswered. Or, if it is answered there is little evidence of it.

The first economic requirement will, of course, be that of relief. Here, the important thing in practical terms will be to ensure that it is prompt and adequate. In terms of principle, it will be important that programs of relief are not confused with the longer-term matters of rehabilitation and economic development. This distinction is fundamentally necessary, for a confusion between the two principles could have disastrous results.

Relief is what it says. It consists in the bringing of immediate aid to a deprived people. It is a basically different, and in many ways a basically contrary, thing from the sort of renaissance that the United Nations must foster in Europe. UNRRA, which is the organization for relief and rehabilitation, has already shown that it can interpret its terms of reference broadly. But not only from the point of view of the Continental Europeans themselves, who are apprehensive of the implications of control involved in large scale economic operations by the United Nations, but also from the standpoint of world politics, it is necessary that UNRRA should be confined in its function.

It is not easy to fix the point at which economic measures begin to imply political measures, but it is obvious that as soon as they leave the short-term sphere, and the limited and specific range of relief, they do involve politics. It is, for instance, obvious that, whereas the provision of wheat and clothing for a liberated France could be an act of relief terminating in itself, a program dictating the establishment of productive apparatus, or apportioning economic function, could not escape profound social and political associations.

De Gaulle An Instance

What is wrong about this is that it deserts the cardinal principle of complete political and social self-determination, and already the suspicion among the liberated and the liberated-to-be, that economic assistance may be an ominous precursor of political interference, is apparent. It is apparent, for instance, in the attitude of General de Gaulle, whose initial non-military claim in France was for control of the monetary set-up.

Europe has now had four full years of Germany's New Order, and has come to see political and economic domination as interwoven things. Even before the war, many parts of Europe knew the political aspiration of Germany in the first place by her economic manoeuvres. In the Balkans, particularly, the Germans sought to make the nations economically dependent on Germany, for from this dependence political subservience inevitably proceeded. The experience is there that will provoke automatic suspicion of any move in the economic line, beyond the apparent limit of immediate relief, as a deliberate intervention designed to assert control over political and social trends.

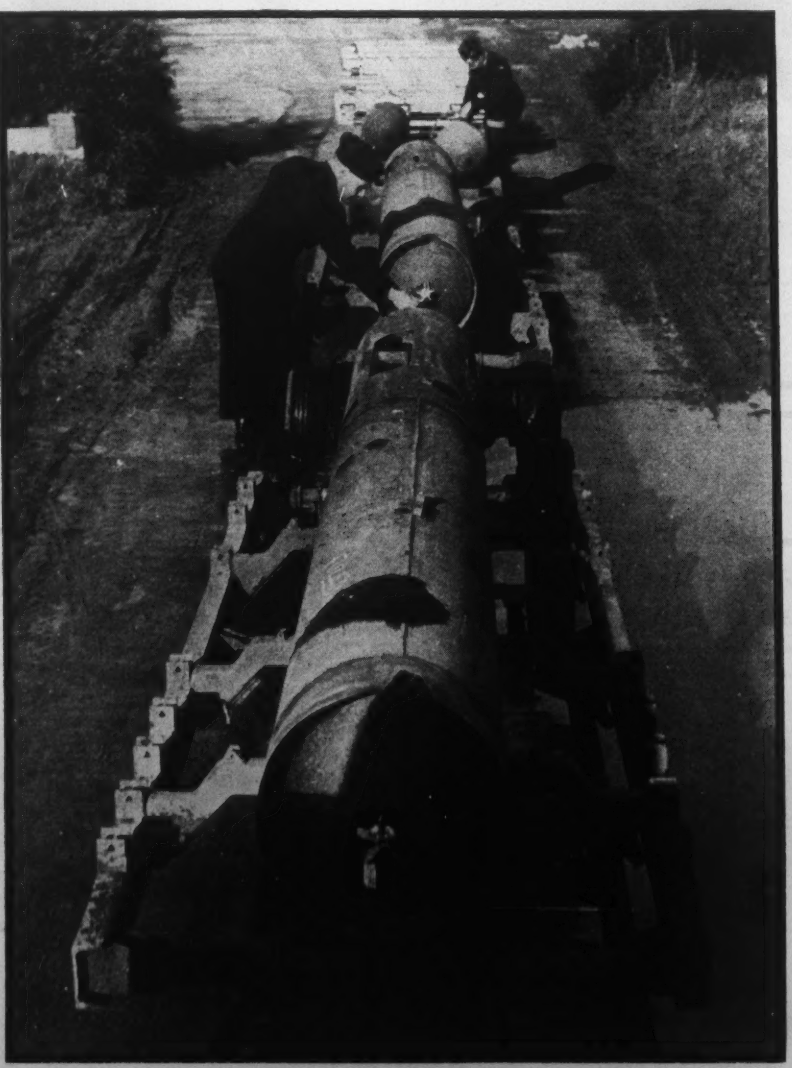
It is not enough to say that this is completely unjust, a perversion of the intentions of the United Nations. Of course it is. But Europe has not lived in the German shadow for so long without suffering a change of heart and mind, and the United Nations must be ready to deal with the Europe that is, not the Europe that was.

Bigger Than Renewal

Perhaps even now the full extent of the reshaping of the European economy under the New Order is not appreciated. What the Germans did was to consider Europe as a single economic entity. That in itself meant large transfers of employable population and their families, and the movement of much industrial equipment. The German intention was to erect a closely integrated system for producing the machines of war, and food and the other necessities, and this meant that, in addition to the adjustment that can be called the quantitative adjustment, there was a profound qualitative adjustment. Many of the old skills, the old employments, the old equipment, were irrelevant to the military New Order, and the extent to which they may have been finally destroyed may prove considerable. It is therefore not good enough to say that the New Order will be disordered and the Old Order reinstated. Four years is a long time.

The United Nations must consider very closely the factors that should determine the limits of their economic moves in Europe. They must attempt to gauge the degree to which the German-produced modifications in the European economy have become acceptable to the people, and in this connection they must beware of the sort of frontier drawing that has Versailles as its guide and pre-1939 Europe as its mentor. They must consider how indissolubly tied are economics and politics and exercise in the one the same objective restraints that they have promised in the other.

None of this, of course, impinges on the single question of relief, where he gives many times who gives quickly, and where the sole determinant of the scope and nature of action is the need of the people. But it involves the principle that relief and rehabilitation must be considered quite separately, and that the best authority for declaring the needs in both categories is the people of Europe themselves.



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ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks		$ 281,977.69
Dominion of Canada 3% Victory Bonds—$125,000 par value, at cost		125,000.00
Accounts receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts		212,664.70
Inventories of ingredients, finished products and supplies, as determined and certified by the management, valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserves		441,711.44
		$1,061,353.83
Dominion of Canada Bonds at cost ($200,000 par value) appropriated for post-war rehabilitation of fixed assets	$ 200,000.00	
Mortgages receivable	14,500.00	214,500.00
Buildings and equipment—at cost	$5,318,783.03	
Less reserve for depreciation	3,437,225.32	
	$1,881,557.71	
Land—at cost	346,967.31	2,228,525.02
Prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges	$ 95,540.34	
Post-war refund under the Excess Profits Tax Act	27,200.00	122,740.34
Goodwill (less amounts written off)		500,000.00
		$4,127,119.19

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, wages and other accrued charges		$ 481,471.51
Reserve for taxes (including income and excess profits taxes)		256,244.27
Dividends payable 1st July, 1944		54,375.00
		$ 792,090.78
Deposits by salesmen	$ 53,430.24	
Less cash and government bonds held in trust	53,430.24	
Reserve for contingencies		100,000.00
Capital:		
Authorized and issued—		
12,500 6% cumulative redeemable first preference shares of $100 each, redeemable at $110 per share	$1,250,000.00	
25,000 5% cumulative participating redeemable Class "B" preference shares of $50 each, redeemable at $100 per share	1,250,000.00	
200,000 common shares of no par value	25,000.00	
	$2,525,000.00	
Earned surplus—per statement attached	710,028.41	3,235,028.41
		$4,127,119.19

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1944

Profit on operations before deducting the charges set out below		$ 797,427.95
Add interest earned on investments		7,907.27
		$ 805,335.22
Deduct provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment		278,457.30
		$ 526,877.92
Deduct provision for income and excess profits taxes	$ 290,000.00	
Less refundable portion thereof	20,700.00	269,300.00
		$ 257,577.92

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1944

Balance at 30th June, 1943		$ 609,950.49
Add net consolidated profit for the year ended 30th June, 1944		257,577.92
		$ 867,528.41
Deduct:		
Dividends—		
First preference shares—6%	$ 75,000.00	
Class "B" preference shares—5%	62,500.00	
Common shares—10c per share	20,000.00	157,500.00
Balance at 30th June, 1944		$ 710,028.41